The New-York Times.

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NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE, PROFITABLE, PERMANENT.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the First Mortgage Land-grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to capitalists and people, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, 1st of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace, on the completion of the work:

1. OVER TWO THOUSAND MILES OF ROAD, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than FIFTY MILLION ACRES, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad, fertile belt from Wisconsin, through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, THE MOST VALUABLE EVER CONFERRED upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, AT LEAST 500 ACRES OF AVERAGE LAND TO EVERY $1,000 OF OUTSTANDING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, beside the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course, nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, as the nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of developing a continent, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20s, at their average premium, yield the present purchaser less than 5⅛ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, free from United States tax. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference in annual income of nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by the sale to stockholders of some Six Millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the 1st of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end of the road in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

No. 114 South Third-st., Philadelphia; corner of Nassau and Wall sts., New-York; No. 452 Fifteenth-st., Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

PEACE OR WAR.

Three Hundred Thousand Reserved Landwehr Called Out.

A Counter Current Setting in at Bordeaux.

The Favre-Bismarck Convention at Versailles.

Favre Absolutely Refused to Surrender Belfort.

The Elections for Members of the National Assembly.

Relief on the Way to Americans in Paris.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Another German Army Preparing—Denunciations of the Terms Demanded by the Germans—Doubts of the Truth of the Berlin Dispatch—The Paris Government Pledged to Advocate Peace—Rouher in Consultation with Bismarck.

SAARBRUCK, Feb. 1.—Another call on the Landwehr for men between the ages of twenty-seven and forty-seven was issued today. From the new reserve 300,000 men will be ready to march into France at short notice.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—The London *Times*, in its leading article, says it is not surprised at the general doubt felt as to the truthfulness of the Berlin telegram announcing BISMARCK's terms of peace. Anything so exorbitant has not been heard of in the history of modern war. The *Times*, however, reiterates its belief that the dispatch is well grounded, and can only hope that this monstrous programme will prove not to represent the settled purpose of the German Government.

The *Indépendance Belge* has a telegram from Bordeaux stating that the London *Times'* report of the conditions of peace from Berlin is untrue; and, if it was correct, the knowledge that such terms were proposed would revive the influence of the extreme war party, lately weakened by the flight of BOURBAKI's army into Switzerland.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Brussels, by today's date, brings the important report that the Government of Paris has undertaken an obligation to advocate the adoption of the Constituent Assembly, soon to convene at Bordeaux, of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace already agreed upon at Versailles.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The *Indépendance Belge*, of today, reports, without expressing confidence in the truth of the statement, that M. ROUHER has arrived at Versailles, and is engaged in consultation with Count BISMARCK.

A Counter-Current in Bordeaux—A New Committee of Public Safety.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—At a public meeting held in this city today a Committee of Public Safety was nominated for the future government of France. It includes the names of MM. GAMBETTA, LOUIS BLANC, ROCHEFORT and DUPORTAL.

THE ARMISTICE.

Terms Agreed on Regarding the East—Belfort Exempt.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—The following is the text of that portion of the Convention of Armistice concluded between BISMARCK and FAVRE, which relates to operations in the East:

"Military operations in the territory of the Departments of Doubs, Jura, and Côte d'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, shall continue independently of this armistice, until an agreement is arrived at regarding the lines of demarcation, the tracing of which through the Departments mentioned is reserved for an ulterior understanding."

Aggressive Demands of Bismarck Refused—Protests Against the Demarcation—Frederick Charles' Head-Quarters.

LONDON, Feb. 3—10½ A. M.—The offer was made by BISMARCK to extend the provisions of the armistice to the South-eastern Departments, but was not accepted by JULES FAVRE, as the surrender of Belfort was one of the conditions.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1 P. M.—Prince FREDRICK CHARLES has removed his head-quarters to Tours.

BORDEAUX, Feb 2.—The French Generals commanding in the north and centre of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarcation between the French and German armies.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—It is reported that Prussian troops, in violation of the truce, have entered Fecamp.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Elections in Paris on Sunday—The Assembly to Consist of 753 Deputies.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Noon.—Elections for members of the National Assembly will take place in Paris on the 5th, and in the Departments on the 8th inst. The Assembly, which is to consist of 753 Deputies, will meet at Bordeaux on the 12th inst.

A Decree from Jules Favre—No Disqualifications.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—The Official Journal of Paris publishes a decree issued by M. FAVRE, providing for the elections. It omits all the political disqualifications prescribed in the Bordeaux decree.

Protests Against Disqualifications—Simon Considers the Action at Bordeaux Illegal—Disqualifications Removed by the Paris Government—The Election in Alsace.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—Twelve Opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government on Tuesday, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as Imperial official candidates in past elections, or held offices as Ministers, Senators or Councilors of State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870. A deputation from these journals waited upon M. JULES SIMON today, and stated to him verbally the grounds on which the protest is based. M. SIMON, in his reply to the address, declared that the decree issued by the Paris Government on the 28th of January abolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and that he (M. SIMON) would insist upon the execution of the Paris decree.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Government here from M. JULES FAVRE, in which it is stated that the Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of the elections for the Assembly in Alsace.

PARIS.

Rigid Exclusion of Visitors—Postal and Telegraphic Communication—Slow Transportation of Supplies—Paris Still Fed by the Germans—Great Distress.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A telegram has been received at the British Foreign Office to the effect that no persons are admitted into Paris unless possessed of passes from the Paris authorities.

Postal communication is restored for open letters and telegrams.

LONDON, Feb. 3—10½ A. M.—The Prussians commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and for the provisioning of the capital the moment the armistice was concluded, but the rolling stock was found to be in a wretched condition, and inadequate to meet the demand made for the transportation of supplies. Paris consequently suffers for want of food, and is still supplied with rations by the Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Noon.—The revictualing of Paris is going on to the full extent that circumstances will allow, but the distress within the city is very great.

Restoration of Railway Lines—Aid for Americans in Paris—Dispatches to Mr. Washburne.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—The Northern Railway Company are rapidly restoring their line for the transportation of provisions to Paris. The repair work, however, is only temporary.

SAARBRUCK, Feb. 1.—The bridge between Toul and Nancy, which was blown up by the French, has been repaired, and the German line of communication by that route is restored.

JOHN GUNTHER, of New-York, passed through here today, on his way to Paris from Dresden, with dispatches for Minister WASHBURNE and funds for the assistance of all the Americans in Paris, contributed by their fellow-citizens in Dresden.

THE SURRENDER.

Carrying Out the Terms—Occupation of Fort de Mont Valrinen—The Country About it a Wilderness—Objections of Faidherbe—He is Ordered from Bordeaux to Comply—Status of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Versailles, writes that the flag of the German Empire was hoisted over the fort of Mont Valérien at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The occupation of the forts around Paris was effected very quietly by the Germans, who showed no undue exultation, no anger, nothing to hurt the feelings of the French unnecessarily. St. Cloud and the Garches are utterly destroyed. Vancresson is much injured, and the whole country between the hostile lines is a howling wilderness.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—Gens. FAIDHERBE and D'ARGENT, refusing to evacuate their positions in accordance with the terms of the armistice, have received orders from Bordeaux to comply.

It is said that Gen. GARIBALDI has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

Disintegration of the French Forces—Disarming of Fugitives in Switzerland—Another Reported Attack on the Germans—Garibaldi in the South.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Evening.—The French Army of the East may be said to have almost ceased to exist as an organized body. All the members who have made their appearance on Swiss soil are prisoners in neutral hands, and have been distributed for safe keeping throughout the cantons of Berne, Fribourg and Geneva.

The influx of the French into Switzerland, however, still continues, and is likely to cease only when the entire army of Gen. CLINCHART are prisoners.

A dispatch from Berne, Feb. 2, says the Germans again attacked the French, on Wednesday afternoon, south of Pontarlier. The result is not stated.

The Twenty-fourth French Corps, including Gen. GARIBALDI, has escaped the pursuit of Gen. MANTEUFFEL's army.

BERNE, Feb. 2.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL has pursued the French Army of the East to the Swiss frontier.

The town of Neuenburg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is overcrowded with fugitives from the French Army, many of whom are sick or suffering from wounds. The churches are filled with the latter class, who are receiving the necessary treatment from the Badenois.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

New-York German War Resolutions in the Prussian Diet—An Explanation.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At a recent sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the resolution passed at the war meeting in New-York was discussed, and it was proposed that the Commission should take note of the resolution. In reference to the resolution Deputy WEHRENPFENNIG said:

"Without in any way referring to the contents of the resolution, allow me to give some information which I have received from the mouth of a well-known and worthy German-American, Fr. KAPP, who is specially known through his writings on emigration, as to the actual meaning of this so-called war meeting. The President of the meeting, a Herr SORGE, is an eccentric music-teacher, a follower of the theories of KARL HEINTZE, and a colaborator on a periodical for the emancipation of women; the other signatures are obscure persons, of whom nobody knows anything. At the highest calculation, not more than 300 Germans took part in the meeting. The other 1,200 persons present comprised a mixture of all possible nationalities, the chief contingent being supplied by Irishmen of the class whose votes are purchasable at the elections for from $2 to $2 50. Public opinion over the sea was in no way represented at the meeting. As the resolutions passed were based upon the entire change in political affairs which had arisen from the proclamation of the Republic shortly afterward, a numerously-attended meeting of Germans was also held in New-York, who passed a protest against them, to the effect that the enemies of Germany, after their impudent behavior under cover of the Republic, had received a fitting chastisement. At this meeting very well known persons were present. The President was the Austrian, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, and one of the chief speakers was the Republican SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, who, amid thunders of applause, demanded the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine."

The motion of the Commission was then passed unanimously.

The Relief Movement in Boston—$28,000 Subscribed.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Twenty-eight thousand dollars has already been contributed in Boston toward sending a ship-load of provisions to France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Jules Favre Refuses to Attend the London Conference or to Send a Representative—Ten New British Gun-Boats Ordered.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Noon.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Versailles, dated yesterday, says M. FAVRE refuses to attend the Conference or appoint a substitute; nor will he authorize M. TISSOT, the present French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to act as the representative of France.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—The Board of Admiralty has ordered the construction of ten gun-boats.

Russia Triumphant in the Conference—No Guarantees for Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At the meeting of the Conference today, Russia fully gained her object—all her pretensions being acknowledged, she yielding nothing. Turkey obtains no guarantees.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature—The Coal Interest in the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech—Annexation Sentiment Repudiated.

HALIFAX N. S., Feb. 3.—The Nova Scotian Legislature was opened today by the Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. DOYLE, with the usual formalities. After alluding to several matters of a purely local nature, the Governor said:

The markets of the United States being at present virtually closed against the coal of Nova Scotia, mining operations in our extensive coal districts have been materially retarded; but we believe that the daily-increasing demand for this most necessary article of consumption will, before long, open to the enterprising owners of our coal-fields a more extensive market than they at present enjoy, and confer on the Province great benefits which so important a branch of industry is, if unfettered by prejudicial restrictions, calculated to impart.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—The annexation sentiments attributed to a leading manufacturer at Levis by a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, are positively denied by that gentleman.

THE CHENEY TRIAL.

Continuation of the Testimony Before the Ecclesiastical Court—Omission of the "Regenerate" in the Baptismal Service.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The trial of Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY before the Ecclesiastical Court was resumed this morning. PETER VAN SCHAICK was called to prove that Mr. CHENEY had been in the habit of omitting the word "regenerate" in the baptismal rite, but he knew nothing about it. HENRY SMITH testified that he had been a vestryman in Mr. CHENEY's Church for seven years, but had no knowledge of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service. He was present at a meeting in the vestry at which Mr. CHENEY bought up the subject of his difficulty with the Bishop, but he regarded the meeting as a private one between the pastor and his people, and declined to state what occurred, as he regarded it as entirely confidential. Rev. CHARLES B. STONE and GEO. W. THOMPSON, one of the counsel of Mr. CHENEY, and a member of his church, were called to certify as to the practice of Mr. CHENEY in omitting the word "regenerate," but the testimony threw no light on the issue. The Court then took a recess.

LEGISLATURES.

Reconstruction of the Public Debt and Other National Questions in Missouri—The Ohio State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—Previous to the late Senatorial election in this State, several resolutions referring to reconstruction of the Southern States, the test oath, payment of the public debt, &c., were introduced into the House and Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. That Committee made minority and majority reports today. The majority reported in favor of the payment of the national debt, acquiesced in the reconstruction of the States so far as the same was accomplished by the action of the people. The majority also regard the oath of members as all that is necessary under the Constitution, and glory in the triumph of the liberal cause. The minority report indorses all the Amendments to the Constitution and recommends the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A bill has been passed in the Senate providing for the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt. The Senate has also adopted the House resolution indorsing the policy of the President in regard to land grants, and instructing the Representatives of Ohio in Congress to oppose all future land grants.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, Ark., says: The Senate Committee on Credentials reported, yesterday, BROOKS to be entitled to his seat, and he was then sworn in. The Clayton party tried to pass a resolution to adjourn until the 1st of March, but were defeated. The friends of the Lieut.-Governor say that they will not adjourn until it is definitely settled who will succeed CLAYTON.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of a Gloucester Fishing-Schooner—Twelve Men Supposed to Have Been Lost—A Stranded Vessel Got off New-Inlet Bar, N. C.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The fishing-schooner *Edith Wonser*, of Gloucester, is supposed to have been lost on the Western Banks, with all hands. Her crew comprised twelve men, as follows: Thomas Harvey, Jr., master, who leaves a wife and three children; Charles Forbes, leaves a wife and six children; Henry Walton, leaves a wife; John F. Bennet, Robert Farley, Llewellyn Walsh, Henry Leslie, James Ham, Frederick Newell, John Smith, Wm. Atkins, Wm. Hilerdech—all single.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—The brig *Jno. Chrystal*, forty days from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar for Philadelphia, ashore yesterday at New-Inlet Bar, was hauled off and towed up to the city today by revenue cutter *Wm. H. Seward*. The cargo will have to be taken out, and the vessel repaired here.

FIRES.

Mills in Windsor Locks, Conn., Burned—Finishing Shop of an Engine Works in Montreal Destroyed.

HARTFORD, Feb. 3.—On Thursday night the cotton-opener and lapper-room and stock-house of the Medlicott Company's stockinet mill at Windsor Locks, were entirely destroyed by fire, together with their contents. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—A fire broke out last night in the finishing shop of BARTLEYS & Co.'s engine factory in Mill-street. A high wind was blowing at the time, and there being a good deal of wood-work in the building, the fire burned with great fury. The exertions of the Fire Brigade were comparatively valueless. The shops were totally destroyed. The loss is over $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Over 150 hands are thrown out of employment.

THE INDIANS.

Murders by the Apaches—An Attack on a Mining Party—Troops Gone to Aid the Miners—A Battle Between two Indian Tribes—Thirty-Six Killed on One Side.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Feb. 2.—The Ralston correspondent of the *Daily Post*, under date of 25th January, gives the following:

"A week since fifteen men left this place to prospect for gold on the Chiriella Mountains. News has just been received here from Apache Pass, through the mail-driver, that the party were attacked by the Indians. Two of the party had left for Fort Bowie to obtain assistance, and before they left, two of their number, ROBERT SCHELL and HUGH O'NEILL, had fallen. There is intense excitement here. The fear and suspense regarding the prospecting party is terrible, as it was composed of our best men. The mail from Los Limbres to Lameisella has been captured by the Indians. Capt. RUSSELL, of Fort Bowie, left an hour after the news had reached there with a detachment of twenty-five men to render aid. The Indians also stole and drove off about 3,000 sheep belonging to CRISTOBRAN CHAWES, of Belder. Two men were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, as they had not been heard from on Monday. Several citizens started in pursuit, but they have not yet been heard from. The Indians drove the sheep in the direction of the White Mountains. Gen. GETTY, who has been in command of this military district for several years, having been transferred, left the city yesterday with his family to join his command, the Third United States Cavalry, at Key West, Fla."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Chimanhuevis and Mojave Indians had a pitched battle at William's Fork, on the Colorado River, a few days since. The Mojaves were routed with the loss of thirty-six braves. The Chimanhuevis lost their head chief, one of the ablest theives ever born, and twenty braves. The Indians attacked a train between Lapaz and Wickenburg, Arizona, causing the horses of the train to stampede for forty miles.

THE WEST.

Gov. Brown, of Missouri, is Interviewed on the Woman Suffrage Question.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—A delegation of ladies from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri presented a memorial to the Legislature yesterday, asking that body to memorialize Congress to submit a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting suffrage to woman. The House referred the memorial to the Committee on Federal Relations. The delegation called on Gov. BROWN to ascertain his position on the question. He replied that he was not prepared at the present time to take any decided ground on the subject; that he regretted to see so many differences between the ladies engaged in the movement, and that there were some phases of the subject affecting family relations about which he desired more fully to satisfy himself.

Lead Mines in New-Mexico—Snow and the Agricultural Prospects.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 2.—Information from the Ralston silver mines states that the lead has been traced to a depth of seventy-five feet, thus setting at rest the fears that these wonderful mines might only be surface deposits. A much larger quantity of snow has fallen here this Winter than has fallen for a number of years, which gives great encouragement to farmers and miners, but retards travel considerably. There is about seven inches on the ground.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Crop Prospects in California—Summary Execution of Five Horse Thieves—Recovery of Fifty-three Horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The weather is fine and Summer-like. The best authorities estimate that, with fair rains for the next sixty days, California will be able to export fully 12,000,000 centals of the coming crop.... The Sheriff of San Diego County and party have killed two and captured four of a gang of horse-thieves, and also recovered fifty-three horses. Being on the Mexican side of the line, the prisoners were delivered to the local Mexican authorities, who tried them promptly, hanging two, shooting one, and one being pardoned by the Governor, at the intercession of the citizens, on account of his extreme youth.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

The Kensington Bank, Philadelphia, Entered—Burglars Disguised as Policemen—Two Watchmen Overpowered—$65,000 in Government Bonds Stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—About 7 o'clock last evening, three men disguised as policemen went to the Kensington Bank, on the corner of Beach and Laurel streets, called out the watchmen and told them that the bank was to be robbed that night and that they had been detailed to remain in the bank in order to capture the robbers. The watchman admitted them and was immediately overpowered, gagged and handcuffed. The robbers then went to work, and did not leave the premises till 3 o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Further particulars of the bank robbery represent that the cashier had been notified of the intended robbery by a confederate of the robbers, who represented himself as a policeman, and that he (the cashier) gave directions to the watchmen to admit the (supposed) officers. There were two watchmen in the bank, but the robber sent out one of them to get something for the party to drink, and during his absence the other watchman was overpowered, and on the return of the second one he was served in the same manner. Three other confederates of the robbers were subsequently admitted, and while the gang attacked the safe one man stood with pistols pointed at the heads of the watchmen, though they were gagged and bound. The burglars were foiled in their efforts to open the main vault, and only succeeded in forcing the safe containing special deposits belonging to the customers of the bank. The amount taken is reported at about $100,000.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 3.—As far as ascertained, about $65,000 were stolen from the Kensington Bank, mostly in coupon Government bonds. The burglars were very careful, in making their selections of funds, to discard registered bonds, and to take only those they could dispose of without much chance of detection. The Police, of course, have as yet obtained no clue as to the robbers. The vault of the bank was so damaged that it could not be opened today, disarranging business considerably.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening gives the following particulars of the robbery:

"One of the boldest and best-planned robberies ever perpetrated in this city was committed last night at the Kensington Bank, No. 969 Beach-street, Sixteenth Ward. Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a man dressed in the uniform of a policeman, called at the bank and asked to see the cashier, Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL. He was shown into the cashier's room, and there he informed Mr. MCCONNELL that the Police authorities had received information that the bank would be robbed during the night, and he had been detailed by Lieut. CLARKE, of the Tenth District Police, to caution the officers, and he suggested that the watchmen should be instructed to exercise greater vigilance. The man then left. Mr. MCCONNELL then sent for the watchmen, JOHN HOLMES and THOMAS MURPHY. When they appeared he stated the case to them, told them to be on their guard against everybody, and to shoot down any person who made any attempt to break into the premises. The officers and clerks left the institution when they had settled up their business for the day, and the watchmen took charge of the building.

Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, there was a rap at the front door of the bank. The watchmen peeped out and saw two men, dressed as policemen. The door was partly opened, and the outsiders remarked: 'Well, you are watching closely. We have been sent by Lieut. CLARKE to keep you company.' Another glance was taken at the men. Everything seemed to be regular. Caps, coats, pants, &c., were all correct. 'Come in,' said one of the watchmen, and the door was opened. The men walked in and looked around. A few words of conversation ensued, and then one of the new 'guardians' asked MURPHY to get him a drink of water. MURPHY started for the hydrant. As soon as he had got beyond hearing, HOLMES was suddenly attacked, and a gag was stuffed into his mouth before he had time to give any alarm. His legs and arms were tied, and handcuffs were placed on his wrists. This made HOLMES incapable of notifying his fellow-watchman of the impending danger. The two fellows then started in the direction in which MURPHY had gone, and met him returning with the water. There was then no appearance of anything being wrong. MURPHY handed the cup to the individual who had asked for the water, and he commenced drinking. The unsuspecting MURPHY was then seized by the other fellow and underwent treatment similar to that received by his companion, HOLMES. The two watchmen were then in no condition to help themselves or give an alarm. They were carried into the President's room, and each was placed in a chair. One of the bogus policemen then sat down, drew a revolver and said, 'It is all right now; I'll keep watch with you.' The other man then went to the front door, unbolted it, and admitted two other men.

Operations were then commenced upon the vault, and after much labor the robbers succeeded in forcing the hinges of the door from the wall. Then the doors fell off. In the vault there were shelves on which were tin boxes containing valuables belonging to depositors, and which had been left at the bank in the usual manner for safe keeping until this morning. These boxes were taken down and broken open. The contents seem to have undergone a careful examination. Checks, registered bonds and mortgages were scattered about the floor of the banking-room, and all cash and coupon bonds were taken possession of by the robbers.

The burglar-proof safe, one of LILLIE's patent, inside of the vault, was then attacked. They worked upon the door, it is supposed, for several hours. The door was pretty well battered, but it did not yield to the powerful tools which must evidently have been used upon it.

During the whole time while the work was going on at the safe the bogus policeman was sitting with the watchmen, who, in their cramped condition, occupied a most unpleasant and disagreeable position. About 3 o'clock this morning the robbers took their departure. They did not release the watchmen, however, and left them to get out of their difficulty the best way they could. Their hands being securely fastened, and their legs tied, the poor watchmen were not able to do much, but they slid out of the chairs and managed to work their way to each other. Then, after much trouble, they succeeded in getting loose the ropes with which their legs were bound. Having gained the use of their legs, they went into a mill adjoining the bank, where the gags were removed from their mouths, and the handcuffs were filed off.

When the officers reached the bank it was found that the locks of the Lillie safe had been so much injured by the robbers that they could not be unfastened, and a safe-maker was sent for to open the safe.

The amount of property stolen is not known. The bank loses nothing. All the loss is sustained by the depositors. Among the losses reported are DAVID SCULL, $30,000; BELL RUSSELL, $27,000; ROWLAND & ERVIEN, $6,500; Mrs. HEIMS, $1,500. EDWARD GORGAS is also a loser, but the amount of his loss was not known this morning.

The Police were notified of the robbery and at 7 o'clock this morning three detective officers were sent to the bank to investigate the affair."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3.—The boiler in APPLETON's hosiery factory, Laconia, exploded today, killing PATRICK ASHEA, aged sixteen years, and wounding WILLIAM BELFORD, and badly shattering the building.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—JAMES EASTON's and DODGE & MULLOCK's stores at Otisville, were robbed last night, in each the safe having been blown open. Silverware, goods and $500 cash were stolen.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—T. H. WITHERS, a commission merchant, has decamped, leaving numerous creditors.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—WASHINGTON L. RIDDICK, a member of the Virginia Senate from Nansemond County, died this morning in New-Orleans.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

Their Relative Positions—Lecture Before the University Law School by William Allen Butler.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER entertained the University Law School, last evening, in the small chapel of that institution, with an interesting lecture on the relations of lawyer and client. He referred in opening to the false opinions of the public concerning lawyers as a class, and the bad name given to them by authors, wits, pamphleteers and penny-a-liners. He cited a number of such documents issued by CONGREVE, (1676;) SWIFT, who declared they were "a set of men bred up to prove by words multiplied for the purpose, that black is white and white is black, according as they are paid;" MILTON, who described the lawyers of his day as grounding their purposes not on the heavenly contemplation of justice and equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions and flowing fees; and JOHN WESLEY, the father and founder of Methodism, who, though something of a seer, had no prophetic vision of a latter day. Even WORDSWORTH, whose pure verse reflects whatever is most exalted and liberal in the forms of thought in his "Poet's Epitaph," casts this slur on the profession:

"A lawyer art thou? Draw not nigh;
Go carry to some fitter place
The keenness of that practiced eye,
The hardness of that sallow face."

In our own home literature there has been the same sharp contradiction between the prejudices which find vent on the lips of men in their irresponsible and excited expressions, or in the vapid utterances of journalism, and the real trust reposed in the essential integrity, good faith and fair dealing of the Bar—a trust embodied in the relation of lawyer and client wherever it exists. There are bad men in every calling, and more of them, probably, in the law than in any other learned profession, because of its ampler opportunities and readier means for misdoing; and according to the custom of men, the worst specimens are those most generally accepted as types of the class. But another reason for covering lawyers with censure is that the law is the most positive of sciences and the most vigorous of human forces. In its practical application to the affairs of men it is constantly compelling an unwilling submission to its requirements. It makes men give up property which they want to keep, to pay debts which they prefer to owe or to avoid, and to perform obligations which they seek to break. It is perpetually dealing its blows and driving its bolts in the attack or support of some interest of person or property, or public or social order. Those who practice it as a profession are necessarily placed in an attitude of perpetual antagonism to members or classes of the community, to individuals or bodies of men. It must therefore needs be that offences come, and the profession as a class has often to assume the defensive against criticism and attack, and to reassert the principles by which its action is guided and governed. The relation of lawyer and client embraces the most obvious and important duties of the counsel and advocate, and in fact involves the whole administration of the law so far as it is intrusted to those who are engaged in its practice. This relation is primarily one of trust. The lawyer is in respect to the interest confided in him, more than an agent, he is a trustee. The terms "client" and "fee" were traced to their roots in support of this proposition and the practice among the ancient Greeks and Romans was also cited in its corroboration. The lawyer is in every instance pledged to fidelity to his client, and the oath which he takes at the outset of his career binds him not only to the organic law of the State, but to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office of attorney and counselor. But an honest man is always under oath, and the sanction of a formal vow adds nothing to the moral obligation springing of itself from the relation of lawyer and client, just as the oath of a witness in Court imposes no new obligation to veracity, but only places him in a position of definite responsibility for a falsehood. The lawyer owes fealty to his client because of the confidence placed in him by the client, and this fidelity on the part of the lawyer comprehends his whole duty to the client both in giving advice at the outset and in managing the affairs or prosecuting the cause of the client. The lawyer must not fear to tell the truth to his client, and many a client would be saved time, temper, peace of mind, money and reputation were he advised in the beginning, what he so often discovers at the end of a lawsuit, that he has no defense to a debt which he owes, or that he has no remedy for the wrong which he seeks to redress. Mr. BUTLER next dwelt upon the rule, and the law enforcing it, in this State, that a lawyer must not promote litigation, nor appear as defendant, prosecutor or witness, save in the merest routine, for himself. Examples of this class were cited. But it is not enough that the counsel does not promote litigation; he must dissuade from it whenever it is clearly necessary. The instructions of a client are no excuse for sharp practice or wrong practice, but it is the duty of the lawyer to prosecute or defend his case by all lawful means, whether the interest it involves be great or small. And here they are met with questions of morals, namely: May a lawyer act at all for a client whose character is bad, or in a cause of whose justice he doubts? and what may he properly do in behalf of the client for whom, and in the prosecution or defense of the cause in which he acts? And, thirdly, to whom is the lawyer amenable for any supposed infringement of the moral code in his acts, done for his client and his cause? To the first question, Mr. BUTLER answered that the worst criminal in the world is entitled to the aid of counsel, in order to secure him a fair trial, and the footing on which a lawyer stands while representing the legal rights of his client is wholly separated from the standing of his client in his moral or social relations. In other words, while representing his client as to his claims and obligations under the law of the land, the lawyer has nothing to do with his obligations to any other law, nor is he in the least degree responsible for them. Let him be as radically vicious as the love of money will make him; let his conscience be seared and desiccated by a half century of dealing in dry goods; though he may have hung around the most disreputable corners and been dragged out of the dirtiest pools of Wall-street; though he may have broken both tables of the moral law—yet the lawyer must not forget that he neither made him nor the statutes which he is entitled to plead, and he has as clear a right to defend his property from execution as a physician to save his body from disease and death. More than this, if the client is a soulless corporation, having its being only by virtue of a character, the result, it may be, of improvident or corrupt legislation, yet, as a matter of strict professional right, and on grounds of solid public interest, it has as good a legal right to representation in the Courts as if it were the most beneficent institution which philanthropy ever founded or benevolence ever administered. The highest human interests are involved in the assertion and exercise of this right of the lawyer to see to it, whenever called upon, that the judgments, favorable or unfavorable, just or unjust, right or wrong, of men or communities, as to the morality or immorality, good character or bad, innocence or guilt of his client either generally or in respect to his attitude as a suitor shall not, under any pretense, stand in the stead of the law, and the evidence by which he has a right to be judged. But while a lawyer is not responsible for the character of his client, how far is he responsible for the character and conduct of his cause? Suppose the lawyer, even upon the presentation of the facts by his own client, doubts the justice of the case, or that his individual opinion is against the client. Instances were cited wherein litigation may be forced upon such client, and the lawyer would have a right to defend him. Assuming that there are two sides to the case, may the lawyer honestly represent the side which he does not believe to be just, and to use his faculties in the prosecution or defense of a cause which he thinks that he would, were he the Judge, decide against himself? Truth is the sole and unerring test of right human speech and action. But the truth of facts which are the subjects of positive knowledge, and as to while deception, concealment and subterfuge are always wrong, is one thing, and truth ascertained or established by the application of the rules of law to those facts is another thing, and while the object of every legal proceeding is to ascertain and establish the truth wherever there is room for argument and for opposing views, it is necessary and essential that both sides and every view should be presented. Thus the proper administration of the law, and the interests of truth and justice, require. It is true that the lawyer must, in the interest of his client, whenever any real case exists, sometimes forego his own opinion and surrender his own judgment and plead against his own conviction, and sometimes succeed against his own expectation. This is because his client has a right to have his case determined by the Court. But he has no more right to lie or to cheat in the interest of his client than he would have to lie or to cheat in his own interest out of Court. And under no circumstances should a client expect his lawyer to break in his behalf any one of the Ten Commandments, or to violate a single obligation of a true Christian manhood. And in the application of this rule every lawyer must be a law unto himself. No heavier burden is laid on the conscience of a lawyer than on that of every other man in every lawful pursuit. Lawyers are the ministers of justice, and not its dispensers, and they are not responsible for their clients, nor in any save a legal sense their representatives, and that while such representatives they have a right to do whatever a client has a right to do for himself were he qualified to act in person. That whatever he could do without violating any natural, moral or statute law for himself, lawyers may do for him, and whenever his cause requires or his solicitation tempts to do wrong, which if he did himself we should condemn, he forfeits the relation of client, and we stand discharged of our trust. It is certain that a just and enlightened sentiment on this subject will permit of no wider license for the Bar, nor does any honest cause require it. The general intelligence, the rules of law and the rights of men are so far in advance and better settled and understood than they were of old, that there is no more excuse for tolerating a system of legal warfare which involves subterfuge and deceit. American jurisprudence should make a new advance in the candor and fair dealing and honest love of truth which should be the pervading atmosphere of every temple of justice. To whom is the lawyer amenable for any infraction of right in his acts done for and in the place of his client? First of all to the Court, and next to public opinion. But public opinion can only properly and finally pronounce upon what is undisputed or established beyond any reasonable doubt, and accepted by common consent as notorious fact. It may assume, in respect to any particular case, rightly or wrongly in advance of any legal investigation, or of any testimony which would be competent if tested by the plainest rules of evidence that the client is corrupt, that the Court and counsel are corrupt, but it cannot proceed to judgment in a case involving the relation of lawyer and client to each other, to the judiciary and to the public, so long as any element of doubt remains, certainly not so long as issue is taken upon the main question of fact, and the merits of the case are entangled in the meshes of newspaper controversy and discussion. Nevertheless the reputation of the lawyer is justly dealt with by the community in which the good name of every citizen ought to be reckoned as a part of the common property of all. But the lawyer is amenable, last of all and most of all, to his own conscience. An enlightened sense of individual responsibility is the surest and safest guide for every man. The Metropolitan lawyer must adapt himself to the emergencies of a clientage which makes and loses fortunes between the rising and setting of the sun, and he very readily becomes identified in the public view with his client's interests, and must bear the burden of their acts as well as of whatever is evil in the system, the administration of justice of which he forms a part. The root of the evil is in society, and what we need most is not so much to reduce the number of bad judges or unscrupulous lawyers or guilty clients, but to multiply the number of good men and to increase in every man's estimation the worth of a high standard of individual character. True enough, it may be said, that no corrupt judge ever did injustice except on the suggestion of some roguish lawyer, and no lawyer ever moved improperly except in the interest or on the prompting of some dishonest client. But this is reasoning in a circle. The minor details of duty involved in the relation of lawyer and client were briefly referred to. Such as inviolable secrecy, undertaking the cause of the poor man without hope of reward, and of protecting the oppressed from harsh exactions, of persevering in the defense of a client through good and evil report, and of frankness in regard to everything which happens affecting the client's interest in his lawyer's hands, and of prompt reckoning for every dollar of money which belongs to him. The lawyer should not lose a moment in seeing that his client's money gets into his client's pocket. There is no if or but about this rule, and it is a very plain one. The advantage which the lawyer gains in intercourse with different classes of business men in regard to the customs and practices which guide them in their business was alluded to, and the relations of the client to the lawer, which are correlative to those enjoined upon the lawyer, were also pointed out, and a word or two was added in regard to the fees paid to lawyers and the contrast between American and English lawyers in this regard. Let us rest satisfied, said the lecturer, with standing, in respect to our rewards, upon the same plane with all other workmen who, under the benignant law of labor, turn the primal curse into a blessing, and, by the devotion of a lifetime to honest industry, do with our might what our hands find to do in this proud our might what our hands find to do in this profession of our choice. It is a hard and exacting service, but so is every form of intellectual effort. It is our clients, if, with the patient and diligent use of our advantages, we secure them, who have the best that we can give. And it is right that it should be so—not because a bargain is a bargain, but because the faithful performance of duty is the noblest exercise of the human faculties. There is this intrinsic dignity in our profession that its labors are not for ourselves, but for others, and that in the discharge of our highest functions we serve that eternal justice which is earlier than time and older than all creeds, and whose decrees will be executed when all human systems shall have spent their force.

PARIS.

The Latest by Balloon Mail.

Effects of the Brief Bombardment—Night Scenes—No Notice of the Rain of Fire—Trochu's Position—A Broken Idol.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

The bombardment continues. During the night past, however, very few shells were fired, if any at all, and it was not until 5 o'clock this morning that the first bomb fell into the city, near the Pitie, killing an aged woman of seventy-one years. A young girl of nineteen years was the next victim, one of her legs being carried away completely, the poor girl dying speedily from loss of blood. Mr. SWAEGER, the young Kentuckian who had his right foot taken off, is doing very well at the American Ambulance. He is cheerful, and his amputation was a decided success—"a beautiful case," as the doctors say. Previous to last night the enemy began the bombardment at 10 o'clock. At that hour the city presented a touching spectacle. About 11 o'clock I was upon the Pont Neuf, listening to the shells as they fell into the Quartier Latin. The night was fine, the moon making its way through the clouds, at times obscured, at times shining with brilliancy. The Seine below was filled with floating ice, the current making a murmur like the noise of a crowd. In the moments of light the monuments of Paris, such as Notre Dame, Tour St. Jacques, the Louvre, and St. Germain l'Auxerrois came out in full relief, the clouds floating through the sky, throwing them at times into black and irregular masses of shadow. The night was very calm, in spite of the crowds which gazed into the sky, and in spite of the crowds hurrying by with their household goods in bundles or in small hand-carts—the people fleeing in safety to the right bank of the river—one could yet hear the murmur of the Seine. Hundreds of the curious were there gazing into the southern sky, a subdued cry of warning making all eyes turn in that direction. A visible but transient flash of light upon the dark southern sky told that a gun was fired. From fifteen to twenty seconds later one heard the report of the gun, with its dull and well-known boom; five or six seconds later a loud whistle, as the shell came over the houses—a whistle so distinct that the eye followed it as if the shell were visible; lower and lower it came; five seconds pass, perhaps, and then we could hear the heavy, sickening crash, as the bomb entered some unfortunate house, the crash being quickly followed by a loud and terrible explosion. When near one heard worse still, for it is even more sickening to hear the crashing of glass and the pattering of pieces of shell and stone, sent hundreds of yards away. There is then a moment of silence, in which the heart almost ceases to beat, followed by the piercing shrieks of frightened women, who have, perhaps, seen their children torn in pieces before their eyes. Sometimes there is the cry of fire, and a rush of men, and a few moments later a sad cortége, followed by crying women—the men carrying the wounded to the hospital. Night before last all of these horrors were beneath my eyes—a shell falling only three houses away, one of my own windows being broken by a fragment of stone sent flying by the shell. The sight of a house in which one of these ninety-four pound shells has exploded is appalling. All of the rooms are made into one, the house being, in fact, completely gutted. It is worthy of remark that nearly all of the German shells explode, and at the precise moment.

NO WARNING NOTE.

One fact connected with the bombardment deserves to be examined. M. FAVRE publicly asserts that the Government had no warning of the proposed bombardment. This violation of the ordinary laws of war, if true, should be recorded. Some two hundred women and children were killed before any warning was given, or at least, M. FAVRE so asserts. It is a matter of great surprise that, after having fired continually so long as the Germans were silent, our forts scarcely fire a shot now. It is clear that, in firing as rapidly as they did at first, they could keep the Prussians from sending so many shells into the town. Now, whenever a fort fires, the German batteries are turned upon it until it no longer fires. A charge of want of courage sprang from this, which has brought to light the fact that, as Count BISMARCK said, the French have wasted (*gaspiller*) their ammunition for nothing, and now there remains only enough for repulsing an attack. I should not dare to say this were it not expressed in a Paris journal under my eyes. The French have made a criminal expenditure of ammunition, for it was craziness to fire at a single German soldier when only a limited number of shells were here, and only limited means for making more. Owing to the lack of coal the foundries can do very little. From this it will be inferred that but little more can be done here until the day of surrender, or until the day relief comes from without. However, another trial will be made soon.

TROCHU'S POSITION.

Gen. TROCHU is receiving a good deal of blame unjustly. It was not his fault that the affair of Bourget failed, for when the marines broke, twenty thousand soldiers were near for the purpose of supporting them, and refused to move. To the orders and entreaties of the Generals, they answered "La paix! La paix!" Clearly when men will not fight, no one has a right to blame TROCHU. He is bearing the blame silently, but occasionally loses his temper. I can say that in the last instance, the 21st December, it was not due to him that his plan failed, but to his men. Of course this has to be kept secret—a very severe trial for the General, TROCHU, an honest, tender-hearted, well-meaning man.

A BROKEN IDOL.

It turns out that the Sergt. HOFF, the pet of SCHMITZ, the idol of Paris, the man decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for assassinating German sentinels, is—a spy! Every night HOFF used to go out, coming in in the morning with a Prussian casque, to report another sentinel killed. But this nice young man began to live freely—he gave his mistress seven thousand francs at one time, and at length he was put in the order of the day as the idol of the day. At Champigny HOFF disappeared, and the same night, his mistress, with whom he had quarreled, made some revelations. It was probably owing to her threats that he left. The infamous act, unbecoming a soldier, for which HOFF was decorated, was condemned by every man who had ever put his foot out of France. This fact started the cry of treason, which has gone even to the General's staff. Gen. SCHMITZ is suspected and denounced, though not by name. TROCHU defends his staff in a strong order today. *The France* demands that all strangers be put under surveillance, and names Major HUTTON and Prince BOBEKO. The same journal talks of the gratitude due from America on account of LAFAYETTE, and demands expulsion of all Americans from France. W. E.

M. Favre and the Conference—More Shelling—Insults to Foreigners—Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 13, 1870.

This morning the *Officiel* gives M. FAVRE's decision regarding the Congress of London, taking occasion to reiterate the merits of his Government, to sneer at the Empire, and to abuse the Prussians, who sent him a pass through their lines. In the Government Council yesterday, M. FAVRE was in favor of refusing to accept the invitation, unless the bombardment ceased, that is to say, making it a condition if he consented to give his presence to the Congress. Some one, M. RICARD, it is reported, remarked that France was not exactly in position just now to make conditions of this nature, and M. FAVRE was reluctantly persuaded to give up his idea of stopping the bombardment by threatening to stay away from the Congress if any more shells were fired into the city. But he is going, and M. RICARD wants to go with him. Doubtless THIERS is the proper man for this mission, but if there are reasons for not sending him, FAVRE is the next man. He is, we must confess, the head and front of the Republic. Among other people his name is the standard. It is M. FAVRE's Republic, and not the Government of the people of France, and so long as he remains in power, FAVRE is the proper mouth-piece of that Republic. Hence he is the man. My own opinion is that he is incapable, that GAMBETTA and THIERS are the only capables we have, but that does not alter the fact that at the present time FAVRE is the man to represent the Government, THIERS, the only true representative of France. The late news gives us much from GAMBETTA, and no one can help praising the energy and spirit of this young Minister. That he has faults, is evident—who has not?—but that his virtues and merits overbalance the faults by far, is also evident. I cannot help thinking that if FAVRE had been sent into the country, and GAMBETTA kept here, Paris would have been, ere this, relieved. For it is certain whatever merits we may attribute to TROCHU and FAVRE, they have not the faculty of inspiring ardor into the troops, or of rousing them to action. GAMBETTA seems to have the power, and it is a pity that he cannot be here for a few days.

MORE SHELLING.

Last night the Prussians sent but a few shells into the city, mostly into Vaugerard and Grenelle. The night before it was nearly quiet. Further it seems clear, from the direction of the shells, that only one, perhaps two, batteries have yet opened fire—Chatillon, perhaps Bagneux. Yet there are sixty or more heavily-armed batteries around the city. This confirms or seems to confirm my first view, that this bombardment was intended simply to occupy the French, to prevent sorties, while the enemy was mounting guns in more advanced redoubts and in bringing up ammunition. This is for the main attack. It is easy to see, also, that the Germans have been largely reinforced here, and that they were never so strong as now. The other day, when the council of war decided on attacking Choisy, one hundred thousand men were concentrated upon the very road designated for point of attack. Hence the cry of treason, for in this instance only four Generals were let into the secret—TROCHU, DUCROT, VINOY and SCHMITZ. The cry is aimed at SCHMITZ, clearly, and TROCHU defends him in a proclamation not worthy of his pen, but which may be set down as written "in the heat of passion."

INSULTS TO FOREIGNERS.

La France continues the charge, and has further a most infamous article calling for the ostracism of all foreigners. It says that France has no need of their swords or their purses, that they are spies and traitors although they have long enjoyed the warm hospitality of Paris, and while there might be some exceptions among them, the entire foreign colony would do well to leave at once. Suspect, it adds, all who are not French, all that is not Français. It admits that this is severe, but demands expulsion of all who are not natives, as traitors and spies. In this sweeping denunciation some other papers join, none, as yet, oppose it. Among these foreigners thus insulted, is RICHARD WALLACE, Lord HERTFORD's heir, who has given already several millions to Paris charities. Previously *La France* had denounced Major HUTTON, American, and Prince BOBESCO. This cry once raised all strangers must leave, and it is a cry long foreseen, and which drove away many whose purses would have been open to the Parisian poor. Never a case in history where a people took so much pains to drive away all sympathy for themselves or their cause. I remained here because my sympathies were warmly French, and yet, with the best disposition in the world, these stupid Governors have made me seem hostile to France. Every day I regret the departure of GAMBETTA, who has, at least, some little good sense with his influence and power. Speaking of him, I am informed by a man hostile to M. RICARD—a man of talent, by the by, this M. RICARD—that the latter has never touched any of GAMBETTA's dispatches, and that all of the corrections, erasures, and interpolations are in M. FAVRE's own hand. M. RICARD is credited with the remark, that if GAMBETTA appears childish in his dispatches, it is not his fault, for whole sentences of sentimental, patriotic nonsense have been added at the Hotel de Ville. M. GAMBETTA demanded strongly that one of his last pigeon-grams of fifteen thousand words be given entire as written. It was, according to some authority, a justification; but M. FAVRE refused to condemn himself.

NOTES.

To return to military affairs. All goes to confirm my view that this bombardment was only intended to prevent sorties, which might spike the guns, and to keep the French occupied while attack was being prepared. Near one hundred guns, of which half are mortars, are now bearing on Mont Valérien. I have no idea the Germans think of taking it, but they will drop shells into it every second, preventing the fort from firing while German troops are crossing the Seine, at Sevres, to attack Point du Jour. Some prisoners report that the attack is named for the 16th, *féte* of Guillaume, Monday; but of course no great dependence can be placed on this. Yet, I am of opinion the attack is decided on by VON MOLTKE. Issy will be taken, probably, while Mont Valérien is being occupied, and the attack carried out by the Seine. The bombardment of Nogent and Rosny continues, but very slowly—merely to aid the Germans in fortifying Avron—a great loss for the French. Spirit of the people most admirable—bearing the horrors of the bombardment in a manner worthy of the highest praise. Now, one can truly praise the Parisians, for, in spite of want of food and the bombardment of the city, they are calm and trusting, believing yet in the arrival of CHANZY or BOURBAKI to revenge their sufferings. No bread today in several quarters, owing, not to want of grain, but to want of energy and prevision. Could not buy a sou's worth of bread today, but had a little rice. Horses of finest breed are now being taken to the butchery; a decree allowing only a certain number of horses necessary to each quarter is published. Wine is scarce and must be rationed, for in three months' time people have drank thirteen months' ordinary supply. This seems exorbitant, but it is true, and only remain wines of higher price. Deaths from disease last eight days, 3,680.

A HOTEL IN FLAMES.

Destruction of a Wisconsin Hotel by Fire—Seven Persons Burned to Death, and Two Others Fatally Injured—A Mother and Her Four Children Among the Victims—Heroic Attempts at Rescue—A Son of Commissioner Capron Fatally Burned.

The telegraph has reported briefly the total destruction by fire, on Tuesday morning last, of the Halliday House, a four-story brick hotel, in Kenosha, Wis., involving the loss of seven lives, and the certainty of the death of two others. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the lamp-room, and it was first discovered by two gentlemen, Capt. EVERETT and a Mr. SMITH, who passed the house, returning from a ball. They at once attempted to arouse the inmates of the house, about thirty in number, but the flames spread rapidly, the smoke rushing upstairs, and filling the stair cases and passages with a dense and suffocating atmosphere. The guests rushed out in scanty night attire, and, after many efforts, several of them succeeded in effecting their escape. Two hand-engines were promptly prepared, while efforts were also made to bring two jets from neighboring steam works. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

Meanwhile the scene in and around the burning building was horrible in the extreme. The night was dark as pitch, a strong wind was blowing from the north, and a heavy fall of mingled sleet and snow added to the misery of those engaged in their attempts to rescue the inmates of the hotel. By the lurid glare of the flames could be seen men and women leaning from the windows and crying in despair for assistance from below. Men below were shouting encouragingly, while others brought ladders from the surrounding barns and hay-lofts, and assisted in rescuing those who had succeeded in descending to the second story, but who could go no further. Among those who were thus saved were four servant girls.

An effort was made to reach the third story of the hotel, but the ladders were all too short. A hundred pairs of hands were ready to splice them together, but the efforts in this direction were unfortunately fruitless of good for a long time. Finally, however, two ladders were firmly lashed together, and two men ran up, but so intense was the heat that they were compelled to desist.

CRIES FOR ASSISTANCE.

Suddenly the screams of a woman and children were heard above even the din of excited voices below, and one more attempt was made to reach the third story by means of the ladders, but again were the brave men driven back by the heat from within. It now became known that the front room on the third story was occupied by Mrs. MERRILL and her four little children, the eldest of whom was a child of twelve years of age, and the youngest an infant in arms. Nothing could be seen at the window, but the despairing cries told their own terrible tale. Capt. EVERETT was determined to rescue the unfortunate family, even at the risk of his own life, and bravely ran up the stairs until he gained the apartment from which it was stated Mrs. MERRILL was endeavoring to escape. He reached it without injury, though nearly suffocated with the smoke. He searched the room, but could discover no one. He cried out, but at first received no reply. Again he called, and heard a faint and stifled response from some distant portion of the building. Once more the brave man rushed into the suffocating atmosphere of the corridor; but although he heard the cry of anguish from the mother, and the shrieks of terror of the little ones, he could not discover where they were. Feeling himself gradually succumbing to the stifling smoke, he was forced to relinquish the search, and again descended to the ground to meet the eager queries of those below with a terrible negative.

A SAD MISTAKE.

The failure of Capt. EVERETT to find Mrs. MERRILL founded a rumor that she and her little ones had escaped, and were now in a place of safety. Hon. J. W. WEBSTER, Chief of the Fire Department, hearing the rumor, at once went to Mr. SMITH, the proprietor, and asked whether he had seen anything of the missing lady. Mr. SMITH stated that he saw her come down. This was one of the saddest features of the whole catastrophe—a catastrophe in itself. It is probable that Mr. SMITH had mistaken one of the servant girls for Mrs. MERRILL. The Hook and Ladder Company had, by that time, arrived, and the ladder was being placed in position. Hearing, however, the positive statement of Mr. SMITH, the brave firemen forbore to risk their lives for nothing, and the moment when an effort on their part would have saved the lives of a woman and her helpless children passed. Mr. WEBSTER, however, had a misgiving that Mr. SMITH was mistaken, and the more he thought on the subject the more perplexed he became. Suddenly he gave orders to put up the long ladder, and, stepping on it, proceeded a few steps, when a cry from the crowd, hitherto wrought up to a pitch of silent horror, warned him that the flames had just broken out in the room of the devoted lady, and that a risk of his life was useless folly, and the last effort, made a few moments too late, was abandoned.

OTHER HORRIBLE SCENES.

During the brief period occupied in this search other scenes had occurred, horrible enough in themselves to chill the blood of the hundreds of spectators. Mr. OSMOND CAPRON, son of HORACE CAPRON, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was asleep in his room adjoining that of Mrs. MERRILL, on the third floor of the hotel, when aroused by the flames. From the street could be seen the stairs leading to his apartment in one mass of flames, the current of air drawing them upward and fanning them into an intensity of heat that soon consumed the wooden structure. Those below could see him burst through this atmosphere of fire, clad only in his shirt and drawers, to the second story, and essay to descend by the stairs; but these had been burned away, and only the window was left. For this he made, his burning garments clinging to him, and leaped to the ground into the snow. Half a dozen men sprang to his assistance and raised him. He was quite delirious, raved terribly, and insisted, with the strength of a madman, on walking across the street. But the paroxysm was soon over, his frenzy subsided, and he was carried to the house of HENRY ANDRE, on the opposite side of the street, blood dripping from all parts of his body at every step. The lamp-light revealed a hideous spectacle. His right cheek was burned clear to the bone, and masses of charred flesh fell from it. His collar-bone protruded, charred and ghastly white. He is a young man, aged about twenty-four years, and was employed as a clerk by his brother, A. B. CAPRON, flour and feed dealer. He is unmarried.

HERBERT B. CHASE, a young man recently married, whose wife is now East, was aroused by the smoke, and endeavored to descend by the staircase. His room was in the fourth story, about sixty feet from the ground. He was nearly suffocated in trying to reach the stairs, and returned to his room. He could be seen from the street passing before the window, from which he suddenly leaped. When picked up, it was found that he sustained a compound fracture of the thigh, beside several internal injuries. Surgical aid was on hand. Dr. WOLCOTT, of Milwaukee, was telegraphed for, and arrived today. He pronounces it the worst fracture he has ever seen, and holds out feeble hopes of his patient's recovery.

A TRAGICAL END.

SIMEON FULLER, the clerk of the hotel, a man thirty-five years of age, who for the last twenty years has been connected with the establishment, met a tragical end while in the performance of his duty. He was among the first who were alarmed by Capt. EVERETT. He arose, and, hastily clothing himself, started for the second story in order to save the guests of the hotel. Just as he was passing the fateful lamp-room door a terrific explosion was heard. he was thrown upon his face and actually saturated with kerosene, which, igniting, enveloped him literally in a garment of flame. He still preserved sufficient presence of mind to run to the window and throw himself out, when he was taken to an adjoining livery-stable, and from thence to the residence of Mr. W. F. HALLIDAY. He was burned almost beyond the possibility of recognition, but clung on to life and consciousness in a manner quite phenomenal. He lived in agony until 2½ o'clock this afternoon, when he died peacefully. FULLER was a faithful servant, and met his end like a hero in the vain attempt to save the lives of others. He was a man of pious character, and enjoyed the confidence not only of his employers, but of every one who knew him. He preserved his full consciousness to the last, and when dying told Mr. HUNTLEY that he was perfectly satisfied with the course he had taken; that in sacrificing his own life for others he had only done his duty. The only thing he regretted was that he had not succeeded in rescuing Mrs. MERRILL and her little ones. He was unmarried, but was engaged to a young lady in this town, who is loved and respected.

FORTUNATE ESCAPES.

Col. FRED. LOVELL, of this town, occupying a room adjoining Mrs. MERRILL's, was not awakened until the flames had gained considerable headway. Opening his door he was nearly suffocated by the smoke, but crawled on his hands and knees down the back entrance and to the roof of a lower part of the building, from which he was taken little the worse for his experience. SAMUEL RANNEY occupied a back room on the third floor. Finding his escape cut off by the flames, he broke the lights of the window in his room, lacerating his hand, and jumped from that height to the ground. A mattress broke the force of his fall, and he was picked up only slightly hurt. He is at his ordinary business today. ZACK WILDER jumped from the top story to the roof below, and thence to the ground, sustaining no apparent hurt. Mr. J. B. RUSH, of the firm of DEWEY & RUSH, arrived in town last night, with his bride. The latter was rescued with a ladder by Mr. S. L. HASTINGS. The happy pair lost all their clothing, except what they had on, which was very little. Mr. MITCHELL, traveling agent for the firm of BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, of No. 181 Dearborn-street, Chicago, jumped from the third story, and escaped slightly hurt. EDWARD WADE, cook to the establishment, occupied a back room on the top floor. The last seen of him was when he went to bed last night. He is probably beneath the ruins.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

The fire was put out by 8 o'clock this morning. The streams of water continued to play on the ruins in order to cool them, preparatory to the sad task of digging out the remains. By 10 o'clock they were sufficiently cooled to commence work. Business was suspended throughout the town, and all who could assisted in the search. After about an hour's work they came upon the last terrible evidence of the tragic end of Mrs. MERRILL and her little ones. Beneath a pile of bricks and beams lay the mother, charred to a cinder, her face so burned as to have lost all semblance of humanity. Clasped tightly to her breast was the little one-year-old girl, also terribly burned. Adjacent were the remains of the three other children, two boys and one girl, forming a group, ghastly yet tender, which drew from the eyes of the strongest men tears which not even their manhood could suppress. Tenderly the little corpses were taken up and placed in coffins, and then the hapless mother was taken up, still clinging to her little one with a grasp that not even an agonizing death could loosen. Mother and child now occupy the same coffin. Mr. MERRILL was at South Bend, Ind. He was immediately telegraphed for, and is expected to-night. The body of WADE has not yet been discovered. It is probable that the remains will be found to-morrow.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Chicago dreads a flood.

A poor woman, too proud to beg, starved to death in San Francisco on the 24th ult.

Chicago has founded what it calls a refuge for anonymous humanity—in other words a home for foundlings.

The Washington *Patriot* calls DARWIN an ingenious literary inventor—a kind of EDGAR A. POE in his special sphere.

The banks of Indianapolis, Ind., have formed a clearing-house association, and it went into operation on the 1st inst.

Two Louisians men have put their signatures to a document, written by one of them, as "Juasteas of Peasseo first Wade."

Certain private citizens of Charlestown, Mass., are to give $50 each to purchase the base for the Morse statue. Mayor KENT heads the list.

The Democrats of the Second District of Connecticut will hold their Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in New-Haven on the 15th inst.

A physician named PARSONS lectured in a down-East town the other night, and was introduced to the audience as one of the few Parsons who preach little and practice much.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says that should Senator MORRILL undertake any exhausting labor for some months, it will be in direct opposition to the advice of his physician.

New-Orleans sugar factors advise their country constituents to change the time of closing their annual accounts and making contracts with laborers from Dec. 31 to March 1.

A San Francisco man who brought suit for $100,000 for damages done his property by the great nitro-glycerine explosion in April, 1866, has been awarded $1,787 62 and interest.

A youth in Salem, Mass., who made an unfilial assault on his father, has been arrested for the offense and bound over to keep the peace, and his father became his bondsman.

Philadelphia has bound a man over for trial on the charge of stealing an umbrella, and its Police are in earnest pursuit of another offender, vaguely described as the swindler with a terrier dog.

A meeting of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society is to be held in Columbia on the 8th inst. An effort is to be made at that time to unite all the different agricultural societies in the State.

A resident of Syracuse buried his only son on Sunday. On Monday night his wife died, and his daughter, the only remaining member of his recently happy and united family, is lying at the point of death.

Capt. CLARY, of the iron-clad *Dictator*, writes home in warm praise of his crew, numbering 120 men. He cites, as an instance, that one of them lost a hand by accident, and his shipmates immediately subscribed $545 for him.

The colored men of Tennessee are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in Nashville on the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., to take into consideration their needs and requirements, politically, socially, morally and intellectually.

A Virginia paper cites as a remarkable instance of the efficacy of abstaining from medicine, a lady in that State, who has reached the age of ninety-six, and throughout all the long years of her life has taken but three pills and has buried three husbands.

The Democratic Senate of Indiana last week solemnly voted that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on the part of that State is null and void, and, moreover, that the amendment is not, and has never been, a part of the Constitution of the United States.

William B. Spooner, Ezra Farnsworth, Rev. Dr. Gannett, Rev. William B. Wright, Rev. Dr. Olmstead, Hon. J. M. Usher, and other well-known temperance men, are actively interested in the moral suasion Temperance reform movement now being initiated in Massachusetts.

The San Francisco *Alta* urges the importance of the Oriental trade, with that city as its American distributing point, and calls upon the California merchants to make it an inducement to Southern and Western buyers to attend cargo-sales at auction of East India and Chinese merchandise in that city.

A San Francisco paper says that the Chinamen are not now systematically taunted and tortured upon the public streets of that city, as was the custom there a little while ago, but they are victimized by educated scoundrels, when redress is next to impossible. The exclusion of Chinese testimony from the Courts places the robbery and maltreatment of the race at a premium.

Five grave and honorable members of the Kentucky Legislature grew very red in the face when some irreverent persons in the congregation smiled audibly as they marched in solemn procession up the aisle of a church in Frankfort, on Sunday last; but when, immediately upon taking their seats, they saw the preacher arise, and heard him pronounce the benediction, they learned too late what was the matter.

A day or two ago, upon the adjournment of the Court in Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in the trial of the murder case, two ladies presented themselves and insisted upon seeing the presiding Judge, saying that they had a communication from the murdered man, direct from the spirit-world, which they must deliver. The skeptical Deputy-Sheriff, a plain, matter-of-fact man, obstinately refused to allow the interview.

The members of the Bar of New-Orleans have published an address to their professional brethren in the United States, and to such other citizens as may desire to co-operate in the movement, asking them to raise, by voluntary contributions, a fund to be forwarded forthwith to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, GEORGE WM. BROWN and S. TEAKLE WALLIS, of Baltimore, with a request that they present the same to the daughters of the late Chief-Justice TANEY.

The Democratic State Convention at Austin, Texas, adopted a platform by a unanimous vote on the 26th ult., and adjourned *sine die*. The platform claims the right of each State to regulate suffrage for itself, recognizes emancipation as a fixed fact, invites immigration of whites from all parts of the world, and bitterly denounces the Republican Party of the State and the United States for what are declared to be unconstitutional and oppressive enactments, several of which are mentioned in detail.

The Georgia State Agricultural Society will hold its Spring Convention in Macon on the 22d inst., and has requested the State Society of Mississippi to send delegates. It is intended to extend a like invitation to other Southern States, to secure, if possible, a full representation, that the causes of the present depressed state of the agricultural interests in that section may be considered and remedies suggested.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

The Vice-President announced as the Conference Committee on the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, Messrs. CRAGIN, WILSON and STOCKTON.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, asking the passage of the House bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers, as well as to the widows of soldiers, of the War of 1812. Laid on the table.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill in relation to bridges across the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely to the House joint resolution making the 30th of May—"Decoration Day,"—a national holiday. He did not concur in the report, and would call up the bill at an early day.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported a substitute for the bill, providing that the bridge now building at Omaha, Nebraska, may be mortgaged. Discussed without action.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, moved to take up the resolution for a special Committee on Ocean Telegraph legislation.

A vote upon the motion was prevented by Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, who occupied the floor during the remainder of the morning hour.

Mr. WILLIAMS was not disposed to allow the Senator from Massachusetts to accomplish his purpose by talking against time. He therefore asked leave to move to extend the morning hour until the subject was disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the resolution went over.

PUBLIC LAND REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, the bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of their road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, the bill confirming to the State of Iowa the title to certain lands granted it by the act of July, 1862, was passed, as amended, preserving the rights under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

PURCHASERS OF TAX LANDS SOUTH.

A Committee of Conference was ordered upon the House amendments to the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

At 1½ o'clock P. M. the unfinished business being the bill for a subsidy to the New-Orleans and Mexican Steam-ship line, came up in order, when Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to postpone for the present all future orders, and to take up the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers. He demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS hoped the vote upon the motion would be a test of the Senate as to whether it would legislate further at present upon the question of steam-ship subsidies.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, declined to be governed by any such understanding.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, favored Mr. DAVIS' motion, in the belief that no one of the subsidy bills could get through, in view of the great mass of unfinished business on the table of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. COLE, of California, preferred that the unfinished business should take precedence, and spoke of the advantages of commercial subsidies, particularly in the case of revenue.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of discharging the debt owing by the Government to its soldiers before proceeding with other business.

After further discussion by Messrs. HOWELL, of Iowa, and KELLOGG, of Louisiana, Mr. DAVIS' motion prevailed by yeas 28, nays 24, and the Pension bill referred to was considered.

PENSIONS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The question was upon the amendment to strike out the clause making the payment of pensions conditional upon proof by the applicants of their inability to support themselves. Agreed to—yeas 40, nays 6.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, moved to grant pensions also to soldiers of the War of 1812, whose services were specifically recognized by Congress, although their consecutive service may have been less than three months.

Mr. SAWYER said his amendment applied to some five or six survivors of a little band of boys who took part in the battle of Plattsburg, who were honorably mentioned in Gen. McCOOK's dispatch and in a resolution of Congress. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, moved to give pensions to all who served three months during the war, instead of requiring three months' consecutive service. Agreed to.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, moved to include the soldiers of Florida of the War of 1834. Lost.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he could see no equity in the limitation of pensions to those whose services were recent. He desired that all the soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed upon an equal footing, inasmuch as the Government should recognize the patriotism and meritorious services of all who served, without distinction.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, did not recognize these claims as based upon either law or equity; the bill was a mere gratuity, and as such the needy alone should partake of its benefits. He thought a pension should be made dependent on the poverty of the pensioner. He would grant pensions to the old soldiers who asked for them, as a means of keeping out of poor-houses, but he would not pension upon the tax-payers of the country a class of men in wealthy or comfortable circumstances.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, differed from Mr. WILSON, as to the ground on which the bill should stand. Instead of making it a pauper bill, as suggested by that Senator, he would have it regarded as a generous, but just recognition of public services. He thought length of service a proper element of the question of compensation, as it would not be fair to pay for three months the same amount allowed for one day's service.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, had been disposed to favor the bill as it came from the House, but as now amended it would cause an immense accession to pension rolls, enormously increasing the expenses of the Government. The only case in the history of and government where a nation had pensioned all its soldiers, was that of the general Pension law of 1832 for the Revolutionary veterans who had been paid off in depreciated and worthless currency. It could not be estimated how much the bill would take from the Treasury, but it was known that twenty years after the close of the war 212,000 survivors established their right to the land warrants awarded to the soldiers of the War of 1812. Provision was made for the pensions to the widows of these old soldiers, but many had late in life married young women, who, when left widows, had married again. There were probably 50,000 of these widows, and to pension them would require $5,000,000 annually. He wanted the bill confined to indigent survivors, and those widows who were married to soldiers at the time of the war.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, argued that disability was the proper basis for a pension.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was then reported to the Senate, when the amendment relative to length of service was non-concurred in, so that the requirements of three months' service was retained.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, moved to extend the provisions of the bill to all soldiers of the war.

Additional remarks were made by Messrs. DAVIS and HOWELL in advocacy of the bill, the former protesting against compelling old soldiers to prove their poverty as an unnecessary humiliation, and the latter claiming for them the same privilege at the hands of the Government as accorded to railway corporations in the way of land grants, and now proposed in steam-ship subsides. The pending amendment as modified on the motion of Mr. A. G. THURMAN, was then agreed to, the effect being to allow pensions to all soldiers of the War of 1812, who had served fourteen days. The bill was further amended so as to allow pensions only to widows of soldiers who were married at the time of the War of 1812 and excluding those who subsequently married again; also, making the time of service two instead of three months.

On motion of Mr. STEARNS of Minnesota, the provisions of the bill were extended to widows of revolutionary soldiers.

The bill was then passed. The bill will now be returned to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

At 5:25 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, presented a petition of fifteen members of the Ontario and Yates County (New-York) Homeopathic Medical Society, and of 179 citizens of Ontario County, asking that one or more Professorships of the Homeopathic system may be provided for in the bill now pending before Congress to establish a National University at Washington. Also, asking for the removal of Mr. VAN AERNAM from the office of Commissioner of Pensions, for having removed Dr. STILLMAN SPOONER, a surgeon of the Homeopathic school, from the office of Examining Pension Surgeon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced a bill for the sale of timber lands in California and Oregon; also, a bill defining swamp and overflowed lands. Referred.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut introduced a bill to enlarge the provisions of the act of July 16, 1862, enlarging and equalizing the grade of line officers of the navy. Referred.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to restore to certain parties their rights under the laws and treaties of the United States, giving the legal representatives of JUAN MIRANDA, claiming the lands in California known as the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, the right to present their petition in writing for the same to the United States District Court, with such documentary evidence and testimony of witnesses as such claimants rely upon in support of their claim, and providing, in case of favorable decision, that the claimants shall be allowed patents for an equal quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated public lands not mineral.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment providing that no more than 640 acres should be located in any one township. He protested against the further absorption of large tracts of land in California—a pernicious system which had already cost that State a million of inhabitants.

Mr. JOHNSON, of California, who had originally introduced the bill, argued in support of its provisions. After considerable discussion, Mr. SARGENT's amendment was agreed to. The bill was then rejected—yeas, 78; nays, 91.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate bill to create an additional land district in California was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE WISCAMICO RIVER.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, offered a resolution for the survey of the Wiscamico River near Salisbury, Md., to decide upon the practicability and expense of cleaning out and removing the bar. Adopted.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the Chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $19,333,111. The debate in Committee went through the usual range, touching the Coast Survey, the League Island and the New-London Navy-yards, Secretaries to naval officers, &c. Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose.

RELIEF OF WAR SUFFERERS IN EUROPE.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, the Senate concurrent resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a report of the examination and survey of the James River and Kanawha Canal, made under the authority of the act of July, 1870. Adopted.

The House then, at 4¼ o'clock, adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Is It Right?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it right, is it honest for colleges having grounds attached, to clear those grounds of snow and dump it in hills in front of neighbors? After every snow-storm the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, make the public way their dumping ground to the great discomfort of loaded wagons and trucks. Along the whole length of their premises the street is mountainous with their snowy deposits; they had horses and carts to bring it out of their grounds and put the nuisance on the public. Why don't they take it off to vacant lots, or to the river, and so avoid annoying others? The street has been in a scandalous condition for several days, that is that part of it midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues. This evening, as I write, a loaded wagon got fast among the mountains, and the united pulling and straining of four horses for a length of time was useless; the teamsters were obliged to take off nearly half their barrels and leave them among the snow before they could move, and then it was a hard tug.

While on the subject of dumping snow in large quantities on the highway, and thereby committing a nuisance, allow me to ask, is it right to shovel off on the sidewalk all the snow from the roof of a house, heavy wet snow, and more or less ice with it? Is it not wrong and dangerous? We think the safest way of cleaning the roof is to throw it over into the backyard, but some people think differently. One has to be wide awake walking the streets after a snow-storm, there are so many of these traps by which the unlucky wight may meet his death.

AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

Young Men and Marriage—An Answer to Pater Familias.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest the reply of "Pater Familias" to "Old Bachelor," in your issue of today, and while I admire the independence and "manhood" which he exhibited a quarter of a century since, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the same "manhood" and independence of character is at present the rule, not the exception, and that we have now a larger proportion of young men who are earning what would have been, five and twenty years since, a magnificent income, than ever before—young men who desire to marry, but who cannot and will not, from that same manliness and independence of spirit.

It is, in my opinion, a fact, that young men as a class, desire to enjoy the pleasures and charms of home; such a home as the recollections of their childhood keeps before them, but which, if they are prudent, sensible men, they must "count the cost" of 'ere they attempt.

Home for many people is something else than that afforded by the boarding-houses of this City. And when a young man considers the expense of renting and furnishing a house in this City, and the expense of maintaining in it the wife of his choice, the total oftentimes goes beyond his means, and the bachelor remains, because he will not compel the young girl he would marry to come too far below the comfort and luxury in which she has been reared. It is a sacrifice which his manliness shrinks from demanding.

The rise in the value of property in this City and vicinity has been greater in proportion than the remuneration of young men, and has compelled them to postpone marrying in the same ratio that the increase of property is over the increase of their remuneration; and, while I would preserve the manliness of character and independence of spirit of "Pater Familias," I beg to ask him if he, had he desired to marry say at the age of five-and-twenty, having an income sufficient to support a wife comfortably and well, but not having sufficient in hand to buy and furnish a home, whether he would have enjoyed the prospect of waiting until thirty-five to attain it? And further, I would ask him whether, had the father of the lady of his choice (being satisfied that he was a worthy young man) offered him, through his daughter, the means to buy a house, or furnish a house, or both, whether his "manhood" or independence would have been sacrificed?

To make money, the object to be attained in marrying, is a sin, but to withhold from a pair of young, well-mated persons, when one has the means, that which would relieve them from a great cause of embarrassment, and give them a good start in their new life, is not right either. On the contrary, I feel it should be a source of pride and pleasure to parents to give it.

PATER FAMILIAS NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

"Pater Familias" Reviewed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of this morning, "Pater Familias" undertakes, quite vigorously, the demolition of "An Old Bachelor," who, a few days ago, very innocently, and with some pertinence, suggested that the number of marriages might be materially increased by the settlement of a marriage portion upon daughters, on the occasion of their nuptials.

"Pater Familias" objects to the introduction of such a custom, first, because he received nothing when he was married, and secondly, because he thinks that the young husband, having secured a wife, should feel only too happy in the privilege of gratifying the extravagant habits and unsatisfied desires engendered by her opulent and indulgent father. He then proceeds to a wholesale denunciation of all young men who mildly object to having these exhausting drains on the paternal purse transferred to their own, and also lays before us his plans for regulating the marriages of his sons and daughters, which, being of no possible interest to the reading public, may be passed unnoticed.

"Pater Familias," as the writer understands him, treats of the marriage question more especially as affecting the sons and daughters of gentlemen; it is necessary to limit the discussion to these, for marriage among the lower classes has quite a different significance. How few young men, at the present day, find themselves in a position to increase their expenses to the extent implied by marriage and house-keeping. If they were to marry sewing-girls, and retire to cheap apartments in the precincts of Bleecker-street, or some other equally aristocratic locality, the plan might be a feasible one. But to undertake the transplanting of one of our dainty Murray Hill belles is an entirely different affair. If any young man doubts it, let him try the experiment. These enervated daughters of fashion will not submit to the privations to which they would be subjected in marrying men commencing life, and no man of spirit would ask a woman to leave the luxurious surroundings of her father's house to endure the discomfort of living on his slender income. But it is unwise to wait until position and fortune have been secured, and the question is, how can we best facilitate early marriages? Surely not by having it understood that our daughters are rich in nothing but their expensive habits, and that they bring nothing with them beyond their incapacity for the duties of married life. Let it rather be known that young men will receive every encouragement in their efforts to establish themselves in life, and that if our daughters have more ornamental accomplishments than practical knowledge, their marriage portions shall at least make up, in a degree, for the deficiency.

REX.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

The Drug-Clerks' License Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The bill providing for the licensing of drug-clerks, now before the State Legislature, provides that the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall appoint a board of five physicians for the examination of all persons now employed, or hereafter to be employed, as clerks in the drug-stores of this City. As a physician, I beg leave to suggest that the Examining Board should be composed of regularly-educated and practical pharmaceutists and chemists, as the business of prescribing medicines, and of preparing them for administration, are two distinct professions, and ought to be kept so. I venture to say that there are few physicians in this City who ever made up any tinctures, extracts, ointments or pills, or even, to any extent, compounded prescriptions, although they have acquired some knowledge of how these things ought to be done during their term of study, which embraced a course of lectures on *materia medica* and pharmacy—whereas it is the business of the apothecary to attend to the manipulation of drugs and nothing else. It is obvious that a well-trained pharmaceutist of large practical experience would be much better qualified to examine and pronounce on the qualifications of a candidate for a clerkship in a drug-store than a physician, who has practically nothing to do with drugs except to prescribe them. Moreover, if physicians are well qualified to judge in these premises, the pharmaceutical profession may well feel that they have intelligence and honor enough in their own crew to sail their own craft, and would naturally feel disparaged by being put under the "superdiction" of members of another profession.

It is to be hoped that some such law as the one under consideration will be enacted; but, after all, most of the injuries which have been occasioned by drug clerks, have arisen rather from carelessness than from ignorance, and might be avoided by a plan devised and practiced by the proprietors of an up-town drug-store. When in this store a prescription clerk has put up a recipe, he submits his work to one of his confreres, called "the check clerk," whose business is to ascertain what has been put up, the source from which the ingredients have been obtained, and the quantities used. If he finds all these points to correspond with the doctor's orders, he indorses it, and it is handed out to the customer, who may well feel assured that no mistake has been made in its preparation. If the law could enforce some such safeguard as this, it would well nigh absolutely remedy the evil complained of.

W. A. W.

The Proprietors of the Sun.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the *Sun* Association was organized, as Mr. DANA had little or no means of his own, efforts were made by him and his friends to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock from leading New-York Republicans, and a great proportion of the money with which Mr. DANA embarked in the enterprise was derived from this source. Many of the original stockholders, however, becoming in a short time disgusted with the course taken by the paper, and ashamed to be known as in any way associated with a publication whose existence has become a public scandal, sold out their stock for what they could get for it, and generally at considerable loss. As one instance of this kind, to which we would call the attention of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, may be mentioned the history of the stock taken by the President of the Union League Club. The gentleman occupying this position has for many years been prominent as one of the ablest, most upright and public-spirited citizens of New-York City; he had known Mr. DANA for many years, and subscribed to several shares of the stock as a personal favor to him; but when the *Sun* began its unscrupulous abuse of President GRANT and so many other men in public and private life, the stock was sold by the original purchaser to another prominent member of the Union League Club, the buyer believing that Mr. DANA would finally "come around all right." This state of mind of purchaser No. 2 did not, however, last very long, and, while riding in a City car in company with one of the men whom Mr. DANA has taken into his confidence since he has been excluded from the society of honest men, purchaser No. 2 expressed himself so ashamed of his company in the *Sun* Association, as to be willing to sell out his stock for what he could get for it, although its money value was then rapidly advancing. A bargain was immediately struck for the stock, and it is unnecessary to say that both the gentlemen who thus by turns found themselves *Sun* shareholders, have no regret to express at their timely retreat from such company.

Yours respectfully, A READER.

The Sad Case of Destitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers will be interested to know that various sums have been kindly sent in, in answer to the appeal in the TIMES, for the widow and orphans of Rev. Mr. WALSH, the clergyman whose case was mentioned in your columns. These have amounted to $336 25, which sum is being used judiciously for the poor family. Among them, a "Jewess" desires her gift of $10 to be especially acknowledged. The destitute widow and orphans desire us to extend their heartfelt thanks to these kind donors. I am your obedient servant, &c.,

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, NO. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, February, 1871.

The Crew of the Kearsarge—An Appeal for the Mother of the Slain Sailor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Congress grants $190,000, as proposed, for the crew of the *Kearsarge*, in lieu of prize-money lost by the sinking of the *Alabama*, I hope that the unfortunate widowed mother of young GOUIN, the only sailor that was lost at that important battle, will not be forgotten. The poor boy fought bravely, and was the only one killed at that fierce encounter. At the dinner which was given to the officers of the victorious ship, in Paris, after the battle, a sufficient sum was subscribed to raise a monument to him, which design was faithfully executed in his native city, Detroit. The monument may now be seen in the beautiful cemetery in that city; but no one seems to have thought of the unfortunate mother who was dependent on him. She has never received any pecuniary return for her great loss, and we hope she will not be forgotten should there be any distribution of funds to the crew.

A. B.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

"Hereditary Religion."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for your outspoken article—"An Act to Make Religion Hereditary," and so will a dozen others that I have shown it to this morning, and thousands in this City and State. Go on in your present fearless course; it is in the mouth of almost every one I meet lately: "What do you think of the TIMES, is it not doing noble work?"

I see in the Real Estate Record of Jan. 28, first column on page 53, a transfer of property on Fifth-avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 99x110, NANCY B., wife of HENRY SMITH to MARIA S., wife of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Jan. 20, $35,000." Yours in haste,

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.

The Camden Woman Murder—Mrs. Stiles Found Guilty.

The trial of ELIZABETH STILES for causing the death of ANNA LIPPSETT during the production of an abortion in June last, was concluded yesterday.

HANNAH CROSSDALE testified for the State. Nothing new being elicited from her, HENRY CURTS testified to having printed professional circulars for Mrs. STILES; one of the circulars was shown and admitted as evidence.

SAMUEL MILLS was sworn, and testified to having been told by HENRY WOOD that he (WOOD) had gotten into some difficulty with ANNA LIPPSETT and asked him (MILLS) to accompany him to defendant's, which he did.

DAVID BOZARTH and wife testified to having found certain instruments buried in the yard of the house occupied by Mrs. STILES at the time at which Miss LIPPSETT died. The instruments were recognized as those of her profession. The State rested here.

The defense offered no witnesses, and the jury returned a verdict that deceased had come to her death from the effects of treatment at the hands of defendant. The punishment for the offense is a fine of not more than $1,000, and imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or both.

MARRIED OR NOT MARRIED.

Another Singular Divorce Case—Wedded Without Ceremony and Unceremoniously Deserted.

In an action for divorce brought by ANNIE APPLEBY against REMSEN APPLEBY, a motion was made yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge SUTHERLAND, on behalf of the plaintiff, for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee. The circumstances are somewhat peculiar, and, as presented in the papers used on the motion, may be briefly stated as follows: Plaintiff alleges that though no formal ceremony had taken place between them, yet, on the 25th of March, 1868, they mutually agreed to take each other for better or worse, and in pursuance of such agreement went to live openly together as husband and wife, and so continued for the period of one year, during which one child was born to them. About the end of the first year, the defendant went to Europe, and was absent about five months, and it appears that about this time he began to grow weary of his acknowledged spouse, and complained that his father was very much dissatisfied with his relations to her, and repudiated the existence of any marriage between them. Suits were thereupon commenced for breach of promise of marriage and seduction, by her parents, she being under age. These suits, as stated by counsel, were settled by the payment of money and transfer of a quantity of furniture to the plaintiff and her parents, defendant at the same time taking releases from plaintiff and her parents, in which it was admitted that no marriage existed or was intended between the parties. Plaintiff now maintains that the circumstances attending their original contract constituted a valid marriage, and that the release given by her subsequently was intended only to mollify the feelings of defendant's father. During the past year, defendant has taken to himself another wife, by whom he also has one child. It is alleged on behalf of plaintiff, that defendant was recently the proprietor of the Central Park Garden and other real estate, and has an income varying from $20,000 to $30,000 annually. With a view to sustain the theory of the marriage, affidavits were presented on behalf of the plaintiff, setting forth that she is a Jewess and the defendant a Gentile, but that he had taken quite cordially to Jewish habits, had lived with them, attended their weddings, and made speeches of congratulation to the bride, in which he acknowledged with pride that he himself had taken a Jewess to his bosom.

Judge SUTHERLAND took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Firing the Ephesian Dome—Jobson and Jones in Pursuit of Notoriety.

D. WEMYSS JOBSON, a well-known character, appeared before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs and demanded a warrant for the arrest of CHARLES LELAND, WARREN LELAND and SIMEON LELAND, the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, on a charge of forgery. The Magistrate asked the applicant to draw up his affidavit, especially as he said he could call on A. T. STEWART and Judge ROOSEVELT as witnesses. In due time Mr. JOBSON returned to the Court with an exhaustive affidavit, in which he stated that about two years ago he stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel and lost sundry articles. He subsequently commenced an action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of $2,000 damages, when Mr. WARREN LELAND made affidavit that no such person as D. WEMYSS JOBSON had sojourned at their hotel or lost any property. The Magistrate, having humored Mr. JOBSON to the top of his bent, denied the warrant on the ground that a civil action was still pending. Mr. JOBSON was evidently much annoyed, and astonished the Magistrate by demanding the issue of a second warrant for the arrest of a clerk in lawyer HOWE's office, who, he stated, had deliberately and feloniously stolen a two-guinea whip from him while he was preparing the affidavit in the office. Judge DOWLING denied the warrant, remarking that there must be some mistake, and JOBSON finally recovered his property, which he had accidentally mislaid in Mr. HOWE's office.

The day's session of the Tombs was further enlivened, yesterday, by the appearance of another lawyer, named JONES, who is known in Court circles as the Count Johannes. He also came in search of a warrant for the immediate arrest of Mr. WM. D. MCCLELLAND and Mr. FELIX A. CRAIG, on a charge of libel. The Count stated that the persons accused had published certain statements in the Court of General Sessions, in the form of affidavits, which were a gross libel upon him.

The Magistrate having abundant leisure enjoyed the situation, and, finding Judge BEDFORD was a material witness in the case, suggested that JONES call on the City Judge, the dinner hour being the best time, and so the Count left the Court apparently well satisfied. The Magistrate, after he had got rid of the applicants, remarked to some friends, "What a pair of nuisances they are to be sure."

The latest of Lawyer JONES' "cock-and-bull" stories, which was so recently brought into existence with the aid of the New-York Sun, has been consigned to a premature and contemptuous grave by the failure of the Grand Jury to indict JAMES HUGHES as the murderer of Mr. NATHAN. After a thorough investigation of the "Count's" theory, and such testimony as was presented to them, the Grand Jury found that the whole story, which had occupied an entire page of the Sun, was a baseless dream—or worse. HUGHES was sent to the State Prison to serve out a term of one year for grand larceny.

Facts Concerning January Fires.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON has submitted to the Police Commissioners his report for the month ending Jan. 31, from which it appears that during the month there were 115 fires. Of these thirty-nine were caused by the carelessness of occupants and employes in the use of matches, lights, candles, &c.; two by children playing with fire; two by candles setting fire to window curtains; seven by defective flues; one by defective chimney; five by defective heating arrangements; six by gaslights setting fire to window curtains, &c.; one by explosion of gasolene lamp; four by hot coals falling from grates and stoves; two by incendiaries; seven by explosion of kerosene lamps; two by upsetting of kerosene lamps; two by explosion of liquid gas lamps; seven by overheated stoves; four by spontaneous combustion of rubbish, cotton waste, &c.; two by vagrants entering premises; three were of unknown origin, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was seventy-two; between $100 and $1,000, seventeen; between $1,000 and $5,000, nine; between $5,000 and $10,000, six; between $10,000 and $20,000, four; between $20,000 and $50,000, six; over $50,000, one.

Loss on buildings, $65,865; stock, $365,674; total, $372,539, of which $58,790 were insured; total amount of insurance, $2,701,646. The following is a comparative statement of the number of fires, loss and insurance for January, 1870, and January, 1871: Fires in January, 1870, 87; in January, 1871, 115; loss in January, 1870, $125,450; in 1871, $372,539; insurance in January, 1870, $712,050; in January, 1871, $2,701,646; average loss per fire in January, 1870, $1,441.10; average loss per fire in January, 1871, $3,249 05.

Swindling an Emigrant—A Favorite Method.

JOHN F. ENRIGHT, a drug clerk, residing at No. 195 Washington-street, met WM. BUNTING on the 6th ult., near the Castle Garden Emigrant Office, and took him to a boarding-house in the First Ward. The next day BUNTING called for his bill, which proved to be $4. Not having the amount in ready money, he produced a draft for £20 sterling, which he requested the landlord to cash. As the latter did not have the necessary $100, ENRIGHT offered his services and accompanied BUNTING to the Emigrant Office, where his indorsement on the draft was properly certified by the officials. The pair then proceeded to KING's banking-house and received the amount in gold. ENRIGHT then took his victim to an exchange office, where the gold was changed into currency, which ENRIGHT took possession of, giving BUNTING $77, and stated that the balance was for the man in the Emigrant Office for certifying to the draft. He also had the impudence to ask the innocent emigrant for an additional amount as payment for his own services, when BUNTING gave him $7 more. The fraud was only discovered by BUNTING a few days ago, so the City Hall Police arrested ENRIGHT yesterday by order of Commissioner WALLACH. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, he was fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

The Smuggled Diamonds.

A motion was made before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of AUGUSTUS C. RADCLIFFE, a young Englishman, charged with smuggling several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds on the steamer Russia, for the discharge of the accused on the ground that the Government had failed to prove the charge. It was claimed that the prosecution should have introduced the Custom-house manifest, and should have shown by it that the diamonds were smuggled in order to make out a case. Another motion was to reduce the bail of RADCLIFFE from $10,000 to $2,000. Commissioner OSBORN reserved his decision.

The Late Explosion at Sandy Hook.

Coroner YOUNG having impaneled a jury in the case of BENJAMIN CUNAH, the man who died of injuries sustained by the explosion of the boiler of the tug *Phœnix*, has decided to postpone his investigation until the vessel can be raised, the work having already commenced at Sandy Hook, where she now lies. ANDREW MYERS, one of the deck hands, now lying in Bellevue Hospital suffering from scalds, has been examined, and testified that he was on his way down-stairs to get a cup of coffee, when the explosion occurred and threw him into the bay. He states that the damaged boiler was examined by the inspectors three months ago, and pronounced to be in perfect order and of proper strength. The engineer who was employed on board the *Phœnix* is represented as a competent and sober man. Due notice will be given of the investigation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Statistics for Last Month—The Abrogation of Tonnage Dues—The Penalty for Incorrect Manifests.

The statistics of the warehouse division, over which Mr. JAMES presides, show that during January there were 9,288 withdrawal permits granted, and that the duties on the goods withdrawn from warehouse amounted to $6,095,041 78. There were, during the month, 1,701 warehouse bonds given; entered for rewarehouse, 164; warehoused for transportation to Canada, 76; rewarehoused for export, 2; for re-export of goods in bond, 97; withdrawals for export to Canada, 85; entered for liquidation, 1,973; awaiting reports, 733; on hand Jan. 1, 600; received in January, 2,106; ready for liquidation, none.

It will be seen by the following statement that the abrogation of the tonnage dues on foreign vessels, which was put in the act of March 4, 1867, as a rider, causes a loss of many thousands of dollars to the Government, and that foreign steam-ship companies are mostly benefitted thereby. Previous to the passage of the act, every vessel was required to pay a duty of thirty cents per ton every time she came into port. The amendment to the act in question required this duty to be paid but once in a year. There are say 107 vessels plying between this port and Europe, averaging 3,000 tons each, and making in the aggregate 1,000 to 1,100 trips per year. This would make $900 each vessel, which is lost to the Government by the abolition of the tonnage dues. If the old law was restored, a very large revenue would accrue to the Government. The Cunard line alone has the *Scotia*, 3,865 tons; *Samaria*, 2,605 tons; *Russia*, 3,013 tons; *Palmyra*, 2,081 tons; *Parthia*, 3,431 tons; *Abyssinia*, 3,664 tons; *Aleppo*, 2,109 tons; *China*, 2,661 tons; *Cuba*, 2,781 tons; *Java*, 2,781 tons; *Tarifa*, 2,118 tons; *Marathon*, 1,819 tons; *Tripoli*, 2,059 tons; *Malta*, 2,202 tons; *Nemesis*, 2,580 tons.

The New Post-Office—Slow Work.

Upon inquiry it is ascertained that the appropriation of $500,000 will enable the work on the new Post-office in this City to be carried on so far as to complete the granite for the sill course, and carry the building to and a little above the first story of the structure. The appropriation will last only three or four months. It would seem that if Congress is to make the appropriations in this way it would be better to withhold them entirely and instruct the Superintendent of the works to cover up the structure as it now is, and let it thus remain until such time as the members of Congress are willing to appropriate sufficient funds for its completion. If Congress would give the sum remaining out of the three millions originally appropriated, and give it without any restriction, the building could be inclosed by a year from next Fall, and then the work could be finished at leisure. But the limitation is that no more than the half million shall be expended until a contract is made for the completion of the building for the remainder of the money. A vessel is now in the harbor with all the granite necessary for the completion of the sill courses, and the stone will be conveyed to the site as soon as the condition of the streets will permit.

The Normal College—Annual Report.

The annual report of the President of the Normal College, Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, for 1870, states that on the 15th of February 1,068 students were admitted, and since then 37 more, making in all 1,165. Of this number 97 graduated last July, leaving on the rolls 1,008. The register number at the time of the report was 854. Thus it appears that only 154 have left during the past ten months. It will be found, on investigation, that the number of students who have retired from the College is less in proportion than that of any similar institution in the country. Some of these, of course, presented themselves in the beginning through mere curiosity, and never intended to remain. Others were compelled to leave on account of domestic affliction, and a few because they could not afford to wait until the expiration of the three years' term.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 6, 1871: Nos. 78, 60, 79, 62, 65, 81, 82, 83½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Involuntary Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
2944	Closeham vs. Black and Chase.	2952	Nenninger, Sr., vs. Fairchild.
2947	McCullum vs. Loughery and Loughery.	2953	Jaffray et al. vs. Ryan.
2948	Roberts et al. vs. Buckley, Murfey and Cecil.	2954	Brainard et al. vs. Savage, Jr.
2950	Joyce et al. vs. Kelso.	2955	Mour et al. vs. Assignee, &c., of Boos.
2951	Fuller vs. Henler.	2957	Law vs. Teets.
		2958	Law vs. Pohl.

Cases for Argument.

Nos.		Nos.	
2275	In re Orcutt, bankrupt.	2745	In re Leavitt, bankrupt.
		—	Jacob vs. Abrahams.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judges Ingraham and Barnard.

Charles S. Merriam vs. John Kellogg et al.; judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

James Bigler vs. John N. Furman et al.; judgment affirmed with leave to defendant to amend answer on payment of costs.

John H. Baker vs. Joyce C. Byrne; judgment affirmed with costs.

By Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

John E. Hubbell vs. Pauline von Schoenig; judgment affirmed with costs.

Edwin Hoyt et al. vs. Peter R. Burnett et al.; decree of the Surrogate affirmed with costs.

Mary Ann Groton vs. James Linder; judgment affirmed with costs.

Wm. H. Rainey et al. vs. Wm. S. Laing et al.; judgment reversed, and judgment ordered declaring the devises valid, and costs to be paid out of the fund.

Frank W. Devoe et al. vs. John Brendt; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide events.

Ellen Sutton et al. vs. John Diggles et al.; judgment affirmed with costs.

By Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York Protestant Episcopal School et al., to vacate assessment; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Cyrus McCormick vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Rittenhouse et al. vs. Binninger et al.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Anna M. Honack vs. Raphael M. Gomez; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

James Clancey vs. George G. Byrne; verdict set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

In the matter of Egan et al., to vacate assessment for paving Sixteenth-street; order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

George S. Thompson vs. James C. Fargo; judgment affirmed, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

By Judge Sutherland.

William A. Wait et al. vs. The Erie Railroad Company; memoranda for counsel.

Erie Railroad Company vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; in the matter of the petition of Thomas J. Carr, et al.; James B. Clemens vs. James Clemens, Jr., et al.; orders granted.

Alfred Lockwood vs. Frederick Sass et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Maynard E. Carrere vs. Paul Spofford; order denying motion.

John Henderson vs. Francis McCabe; Folis Lombard vs. William Heath et al.; Thomas Crowe vs. Yadarcenia Crowe; Emma Bartlett vs. Frederick A. Hannaford; Charles Schlessiger vs. Sarah Heseter; Mary McCann vs. Thomas C. Van Zandt; orders granted.

David McDonald et al. vs. John J. Kipp et al.; order of arrest vacated.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Weil vs. Bonland; Brady vs. Brady; McGinn vs. Grant; motion denied.

Kennedy vs. Freeman; motion granted unless case be served in five days.

Gaver vs. Delgardo; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judges Robinson, Loew and Larremore.

Burstenbinder vs. Dereau; order appealed from reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

Harrison vs. Eidlitz; judgment modified without costs; see memoranda for counsel with Clerk. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Barnard vs. Kobbe; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

Lienan vs. Dinsmore; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

Wolfram vs. Wise; judgment modified so as to make it a judgment in favor of the defendant for costs, and as thus modified the judgment is affirmed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—FEB. 3.

ADMIRALTY SUIT—COLLISION BETWEEN A TUG AND A SCHOONER IN THE KILL VON KULL—LOSS OF THE LATTER VESSEL—DECREE FOR THE LIBELANTS.

George M. Mathewson et al. vs. *The Steam-tug D. S. Stetson, her Tackle, &c.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—This libel is filed by the owners of the schooner *T. P. Abell* to recover for the damages sustained by them through a collision between that vessel and a barge in tow of the steam-tug *D. S. Stetson* on the 1st of May, 1868, about 6½ o'clock A. M., in the Kills, between Bergen Point light and the corner stake and off Shooter's Island. The schooner was going to the westward to Elizabethport, and was sailing close-hauled, the wind being a little east of north. The tug, with a barge on her port side in tow, was going to the eastward from Elizabethport. The barge projected some twenty feet ahead of the tug. The starboard bow of the barge struck the starboard bow of the schooner, and the schooner was crushed in so that she sank in a few minutes. The tide was straight running to the eastward. On the part of the schooner, it is contended that she was upon the regular course through the channel between Shooter's Island and Staten Island, with the wind as it was, and that at the time of the collision, and for some time before, she was laying her course north north-west, or thereabouts, for the buoy at the corner stake, around which she would have to pass. The defense set up in answer on the part of the tug, is that the schooner, after rounding Shooters' Island, kept to the southward to avoid a pile of stones which ran out from that island, "and then headed up again to the northward, and then suddenly steered again to starboard, and then again to port; that she thus made several changes in her course, during which time the steamer gave several single whistles, keeping her course, till the master of said steamer, fearing collision, stopped her engine, but the schooner again steered to port, and ran across the schooner's bow, when the barge struck her." The tug is *prima facie* liable for the collision, and is to make out this defense by proof. She has done so in my judgment. On the contrary, the weight of the evidence is that the schooner made no changes in her course, except such as were proper and necessary with the wind as it was in the Channel. She was in those changes which the persons in charge of the tug were bound to know the schooner would make, and it was their duty to be prepared for them. On the evidence, the last of the changes was to a course about north north-west, and which would carry the schooner directly to the buoy, and was made at a sufficient distance off from the tug to have enabled the latter, with ordinary care, to have avoided the schooner. The pilot of the tug is shown, from his language at the time of the collision, to have acted on the idea that it was the duty of the schooner to keep out of the way of the tug. The fact that the schooner kept her course, after she got upon it, for the buoy some time before the collision and down to the collision, is not only shown by the witnesses who were on the schooner, but by two witnesses who were on Staten Island and unconnected with the schooner. There must be a decree for the libelants with costs, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages.

Chas. Donohue and W. J. Haskett for the libelants; Emerson, Goodrich & Wheeler, and R. D. Benedict for the claimants.

ADMIRALTY DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

Emily Crossley, Administratrix, &c., of John Crossley, Deceased, vs. *The Steam-tug Louis, and Francis L. Johnson, et al.*—BLATCHFORD J.—Although the *Louis* was enrolled and registered in the name of Crossley as her owner, yet the proofs show that she was held by him in trust for himself and the respondent, Johnson, subject to the adjustment of accounts between them in reference to the expense of building and running her; that Crossley superintended her running; that she was run for the benefit of Crossly and Johnson in the proportion of three-fourths of her net earnings to Johnson and one-fourth to Crossley; that after Crossley's death Johnson brought a suit against the libelant as administratrix of Crossley to have a receiver of the boat appointed, and the boat sold, and the accounts between Johnson and the estate of Crossley in reference to the building and running of the boat adjusted; that that suit was settled after an examination of the accounts by the payment by Johnson to the libelant of the sum of $1,000; and that thereupon the libelant executed and delivered to Johnson a general release, under seal, releasing him also, especially from all claims and demands which Crossley had at the time of his death against Johnson, "growing out of any connection he had in his lifetime with the said Johnson with the steam propeller *Louis*, or any other vessel." The burden of proof is on the libelant, on these facts, to show that she did not understand the transaction, or understand why she was receiving the $1,000. The matter appears to have been conducted with care and deliberation by counsel on both sides, both in respect to an investigation of the subject matter of the controversy, and in respect to the preparation of the settlement papers. Mrs. Crosseley admits that she executed the release, but says that she did not know its contents, and that her counsel did not tell her what the $1,000 was paid to her for. This testimony is contradicted by her counsel, who testifies that he told her that the $1,000 was to settle the suit brought by Johnson, and that Johnson's counsel required a general release, and that she knew what the release was given for. In addition to this it is shown that she took to the office of her counsel, before the suit was brought by Johnson, the books of her husband which she had found, relative to his transactions with Johnson; that her counsel examined them, and that at the time she received from her counsel so much of the $1,000 as she did receive she took away from his office such books. The libelant has, therefore, failed to make out that she is entitled to the possession of the tug as against the respondents, or to a decree against them for her earnings while in their possession, which is the prayer of her libel. The libel is dismissed with costs.

T. D. Adams for libelant; Benedict & Boardman for the claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

ACTION AGAINST A HAYTIAN WAR VESSEL—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Henry Dustin et al. vs. *Robert Murray, Jr.*—This was an action brought by some thirty men, part of the crew of the steamer *Algonquin*, against the defendant, as the owner of that steamer, to recover extra wages because of the sale of the steamer and the discharge of the crew at Port-au-Prince. It appeared that the *Algonquin* was a war steamer fitted out at the port of New-York by the defendant, who had a contract with the Haytian Government to deliver to them this steamer at Port-au-Prince, and that the defendant hired a large crew for the steamer, and sent her to Port-au-Prince under the command of one Biondi, as master. That the steamer arrived at Port-au-Prince in about eight days, and was then delivered to the Government of Hayti, and for some months was used as a Haytian vessel of war with the libelants acting as her crew. After a while there were discharged without being paid all the wages due them, and were compelled to pay passage money to get home. They now claimed to be entitled to two months' wages by virtue of the act of 1803. There was a dispute as to what was the shipping contract. The defendant claimed that the crew was shipped for a voyage from New-York to Port-au-Prince, and he produced from the Custom-house the shipping articles under which the steamer cleared for this voyage, which were for a voyage from New-York to Port-au-Prince.

It was held by the Court that the shipping articles filed in the Custom-house and produced by the defendant were never signed by the seamen, but were a fabrication; that if the voyage had been as claimed the act of 1803 compelled the payment of three months' wages upon the discharge of a seaman in a foreign port, no matter whether the voyage ended in the foreign port or not, by the articles, and that the defendant was liable unless it appeared that, at the time of the sale of the steamer to the Haytian Government, the crew willingly and voluntarily entered into the Haytian service at that time. That the weight of evidence showed that the men did enter that service willingly at the time, and, therefore, they cannot claim the extra wages awarded by the act of 1803 to American seamen. The act is only applicable to cases of discharge of American seamen.

The libel is dismissed.

Messrs. W. W. Goodrich, R. D. Benedict for libelants; W. G. Brown for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Sutherland.

CONTEST OVER THE HARLEM DEPOT PROPERTY.

Kipp vs. *Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff to stay proceedings on appeal. Mr. Gerry, on behalf of the motion, stated the facts of the case substantially as follows: The defendant holds a lease of the property in question, situated in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and at present used by the defendant as a milk-depot. In the year 1869 the defendant took proceedings to acquire the title in fee. The question was referred to Ex-Judge Flanders, who rendered a report adverse to the claim of the defendants, he not deeming the property necessary to the defendants, and therefore not coming within the provisions of the statute. On the motion to confirm the report of the referee, counsel for defendants insisted that they had the right to have the testimony reheard by the Judge. Such rehearing was had, and thereupon Judge Cardozo rendered a decision deciding that the property was necessary to the Company, and appointed Commissioners to appraise its value. From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term, but the argument was permitted to rest in abeyance, under a provision inserted in Judge Cardozo's order, that when the report of the Commissioners came in, if an appeal was pending, then all proceedings should be stayed until the determination of the appeal. Recently the Commissioners took an adjournment for a month, and now defendants have noticed the cause for argument, to be heard imperatively at the ensuing term. Plaintiff's counsel claims that if he is compelled to argue his appeal at the ensuing term, before the Commissioners' report is made, he will necessarily argue a case but half made up. He therefore moves for an order staying proceedings on appeal, until the coming in of the Commissioners' report.

The motion was opposed, on the ground, among others, that the cause having reached the General Term, could not be controlled by an order made at Chambers.

Judge SUTHERLAND took the papers and reserved his decision.

Eldridge Gerry for motion; Augustus F. Brown opposed.

ATTORNEYS' RIGHTS.

Thomas M. Tyng vs. *Charles Fields et al.*—The plaintiff, who is an attorney, employed other attorneys, to defend a case brought against the plaintiff by defendant, and in which defendant recovered a judgment for $10,000. Plaintiff's attorney then refused to retransfer the papers in the case until he was paid his fees. The matter was sent before a referee, to determine the amount of fees due, and he reported the sum of $425. An order was obtained from the Court to bring up the defendants for examination in reference to the appeal, but he refused to obey on the ground that the order is insufficient when signed by the plaintiff, that it must be signed by the attorney of record in the action. Defendants are now brought up on an order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the order.

Judge SUTHERLAND reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 3.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE IRON-CLAD MALICIOUS PROSECUTION CASE.

Antonia Millan vs. *John Graham.*—This case, which has occupied the Court and jury for more than a week past, and the testimony in which has appeared from time to time in the columns of this paper, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, the jury assessing the damages at $73,000. After the charge of the Judge, which was brief and to the point, counsel on both sides presented numerous propositions to charge, which were ruled upon by the Court. A difference of opinion also arose between counsel as to certain portions of the testimony, the result of all of which was that the foreman, in leaving the box, stated that the jurors had become so befogged in the case that it was doubtful if they could render an intelligent verdict. On the rendition of the verdict, counsel for the defendant promptly moved to set it aside, on the ground of excess of damages.

Judge MCCUNN held the motion under advisement.

Doolittle and Davis, and Ex-Judge Fullerton, for plaintiff; Hubbard & Torrence, A. J. Vanderpool and John Graham, for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.5-20s,R.,'62.110	50	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 94
500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.109⅞	400	do.......... 93⅞
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.109	400	do..........s3. 93⅞
250,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67.109½	200	do......bet. call 93¾
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........b30.109⅛	500	do..........s3. 93⅞
13,000	do..........111	100	do.......... 93⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...111⅛	100	do..........b3. 93⅞
2,000	Tenn.St.6s,old. 64⅛	200	do.......... 93⅞
3,000	do.......... 64¼	200	do.......... 93¾
2,000	Va. St. 6s, old.. 65	10,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 89
3,000	Ga. 7s,gold bds. 94⅜	10,000	do......bet. call 88⅞
3,000	Mo. 6s.......... 89⅝	100	Erie Railway Pf.. 46
18,000	do.......... 89½	500	Harlem R. R......123
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan.&July,b.c. 59¼	600	do.....bet. call.124
		700	do..........123½
		300	do..........124
5,000	do.......... 59½	30	Reading R. R..... 98¼
3,000	B'klyn 6s,W. L. 92⅝	250	do.......... 98
6,000	Erie 2d M., '79. 95	200	do..........s3. 97⅞
2,000	Erie 4th M...... 85	1,500	do.......... 97¾
5,000	C.&R.I.&P.7s.. 98	200	do..........c. 97⅞
1,000	Mor.&Es.1stM.102	200	do......bet. call 97⅞
10,000	Mor. & Es.2dM. ex. int.......... 95½	5	Panama...bet. call 69½
		100	L. S.&Mich.So..s3. 93¾
500	Chic.&N.W.1st small.......... 91¼	600	do..........s3. 93⅝
		100	do..........b30. 93¾
4,000	C.&Al.In.bds.. 94½	500	do......bet. call 93⅝
2,000	St.L.&I. M. 1st M. bds.......... 86¾	300	Union Pacific...... 19⅞
		100	do.......... 19¾
9,000	Mil.&St.P.1st.. 92	100	do..........b30. 20
5,000	Col.C. & Ind. C. 2dMort. ex.int. 61	18	Illinois Central....134
		500	do..........133½
8,000	do.......... 61¼	100	Chic. & N. W..... 74¾
35	Bank of Com...117	50	do.......... 74¾
5	Ocean Bank... 86	1,200	Chic. & N.W.Pf. 84⅝
5	do.......... 86½	100	do..........b4. 84⅝
20	do.......... 87	700	do......bet. call 84⅝
10	Mchts. Ex. Bk.101	10	do.......... 85
60	Am. Exc. Bk..114	228	N. J. Central......104
50	West. Un. Tel..... 46	100	Chic. & R. Island.106⅞
800	do......bet. call. 46	400	do..........106⅞
200	do..........s30. 46	100	do.....bet. call.106⅝
100	Quicksilver M. Co. 10¼	300	do..........s3.106½
200	do.......... 10⅛	400	Mil. & St. Paul.... 52⅝
200	do.......... 10	15	do.......... 52½
20	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 43	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.s3. 74
800	do.....bet. call. 43¼	50	do.......... 74¼
500	do..........s60. 43½	400	Tol.,Wab. & Wes.. 52¼
1,200	do.......... 43⅜	10	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.G. 95
125	Adams Express... 67⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.Pref. 72
15	do.......... 67⅛	100	do..........b30. 72½
250	Am. M. Un. Ex.., 44	20	Morris & Essex... 89½
200	U. S. Express...... 42	200	Mar. & Cin.1st Pf. 26
200	do.......... 42½	50	Chic. & Alton b. c.116¼
100	do.......... 42¾	100	Col. C. & Ind. Cen. 18½
300	do.......... 43	50	Dubuque & S. C... 86½
200	do......bet. call 43	300	Mariposa Pref..... 9

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...113⅞	300	N. Y. C.&H.R.b.c. 93¾
13,000	do..........113	200	do.......... 93⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C.,'62.109¾	10,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 89
5,000	do..........110¼	200	Lake S. & M. So... 93¾
1,000	U.S. 5-20,C.,'64.c.110	700	do...bet. call. 93½
5,000	U. S. 5-20, C.,'65.110¼	500	do..........b3. 94
2,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new..........c.109	1500	do.......... 94
		200	Harlem..bet. call.124¾
35,000	U. S. 5-20, C.,'67.109⅛	10	do..........130
50,000	do..........b3.109¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts.b. c.104¾
10,000	do..........109¼	50	Chi. & N. W...... 74
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.106¾	200	Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 84⅝
7,000	Va. St. 6s, new.. 60½	20	C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 83
10,000	N.Car.St.6s,new. 24¾	200	Chi. & R. I........106⅝
25,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 59¼	500	do....bet. call.106⅝
		100	N. J. Cen..........104½
5,000	do.......... 59¼	100	Mil. & St. Paul.... 52¾
4,000	Chi. & Alton 1st.102½	100	Tol., Wab. & W... 52⅝
8,000	Un.Pac.R.R.1st. 79	70	P., Ft.W. & Chi.G. 95
8,000	St.L.&I.M.R.1st 86¾	200	Chi. & Alton.......117
5,000	Gt. West.1st,'88. 88	200	Ohio & Miss....... 35
100	Pac. Mail Steam.. 43⅝	200	Han. & St. Jo..... 84⅞
300	do...bet. call.b3. 43⅛	100	do..........b3. 85
100	Adams Express... 67⅛	800	Union Pac....b. c. 19⅞
100	do....bet. call. 67¼	200	Col. C. & Ind. C... 18½
40	Wells-Fargo Ex... 39	5	Alton & T. H...... 25
100	do.......... 40	100	Quick. Mining.b.c. 10

FRIDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

We compile from the Official Schedule of the Treasury the following classification of Funded Stocks (in Gold) of the United States, as outstanding on the First of February:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862......	$383,732,200	$110,347,950	$494,080,150
5-20s, 1864......	48,495,550	57,512,500	106,008,050
5-20s, 1865......	129,040,400	54,801,600	183,842,000
5-20s, 1865 (n.).	193,652,850	74,084,750	267,737,600
5-20s, 1867......	251,744,000	88,020,250	339,764,250
5-20s, 1868......	29,313,250	10,353,000	39,666,250
Total 5-20s.	$1,035,978,250	$395,120,050	$1,431,098,300
Sixes, 1881......	96,029,950	187,648,150	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s...	58,907,300	135,660,000	194,567,300
Fives, 1874......	13,980,000	6,020,000	20,000,000
Total......	$1,204,895,500	$724,448,200	$1,929,343,700
Total March 4, 1869..........			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt...........			$178,502,450
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to..........			124,234,879
Present yearly charge..........			112,614,949
Reduction in Interest Charge..........			$10,619,930
Treasury Circulation. (net,) March 4, 1869.			$417,617,109
Present Circulation, (net,) Feb. 1, 1871......			398,683,107
Decrease since March 4, 1869..........			$18,934,002

There was a reaction against the Gold market today of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., placing the last sales back nearly to the quotation of Wednesday night, to wit, 111⅛ ₩ cent., as against 111⅜@111½ ₩ cent. yesterday. The financial news from London was better than on Thursday, and not only weakened Gold, but strengthened the Public Funds, which advanced from 109 to 109⅜ ₩ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and the other 5-20s were advanced in proportion.

The news from abroad had no effect on the Foreign Exchanges, which hold very strong on the basis of 109½ ₩ cent. for 60 days London. The offerings of transient Bank and Merchant Bills are so light that the standard Bankers are able to make their own terms.

Money is offering to some of the leading Brokers in the Public Funds at 5 ₩ cent., and the rule of the Street on Railway collateral can scarcely be called over 6 ₩ cent. The market tends to ease, both at Bank, where Merchant discounts are 7 ₩ cent., and loans on demand 6@7 ₩ cent., and among private lenders.

The Stock Exchange had a brighter look on the Railway Stocks than yesterday, and there was a pretty large business done, resulting, at the close of the Exchange Boards, in a recovery of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. on the sales of Thursday. The Miscellaneous Shares were also stronger on Pacific Mail and the Express Companies. Western Telegraph was active, but at 46 ₩ cent. only. The Southern State Bonds were generally quiet, and the sales a fraction cheaper then yesterday.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. In regard to the Ohio and Mississippi Road, a rumor was current that the Erie people had enjoined a change of gauge from six feet to the Baltimore and Ohio gauge.

The Custom-house demand for Gold today was $644,000.

There was a general improvement in the Stock and Bonds of the Union Pacific Company.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s..........	109½	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	110½	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	109	109⅜
American Gold..........	111⅜	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	64½	64
New-York Central and Hudson..........	93¾	93⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates..........	89	89½
Reading Railroad..........	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island..........	106⅛	106⅝
North-west Common..........	74⅛	74⅜
North-west Preferred..........	84½	84⅝
Pacific Mail..........	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred..........	73⅝	74
St. Paul Common..........	52⅝	53
Lake Shore..........	93⅛	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi..........	34⅞	34⅝
Toledo and Wabash..........	52⅜	52⅝
Western Telegraph..........	46⅛	46⅛
Erie..........	21⅞	21⅝
St. Joseph Common..........	83	84⅝
Union Pacific..........	18½	19⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.	
Gold receipts..........	$696,460 00
Gold payments..........	1,255,085 38
Gold balance..........	62,008,419 27
Currency receipts..........	1,802,820 67
Currency payments..........	880,931 78
Currency balance..........	9,260,422 78
Customs..........	644,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ c. reg., '81..........	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..........	109⅛
6 ₩ c. coup., '81..........	113⅜	5-20 coup., '67..........	109⅜
5-20 reg., '62..........	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........	109⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........	110⅝	10-40 registered..........	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........	110⅛	10-40 coupon..........	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........	110⅛	6s currency..........	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old..........	64¼	Connecticut 6s..........	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	64	Rhode Island 6s..........	100
Va. 6s, old..........	64	Alabama 8s..........	99
Va. 6s, new bonds..........	60½	Ark. 6s, funded..........	56
Va. 6s, reg., old..........	49	Ohio 6s, 1881..........	100¼
Ga. 7s, new bonds..........	84½	Ohio 6s, 1886..........	100¼
Ga. 7s, ind..........	90	Kentucky 6s..........	99⅝
Ga. 7s, gold bonds..........	94⅝	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870.	109
N. Car. 6s, old..........	47	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877..........	100
N. Car. F. Act, 1866..	38	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879..........	100
N. Car. F. Act, 1868..	28	Ill. War Loan..........	100
N. Car. new bonds..........	24¼	Ind. 6s, War Loan..........	100
N. Car. Sp. Tax..........	18	Ind. 5s..........	100
S. Car. 6s..........	70	Mich. 7s, 1878..........	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	59	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..........	105
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	104⅛
Mo. 6s..........	89⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	105
Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Is.	88⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	104⅛
La. 6s, levee bonds..........	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	104⅛
La. 8s, levee bonds..........	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	104⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary..	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	104⅛
California 7s..........	109	N. Y 5s, Canal L., '74.	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..........	90	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds..........	78⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..........	89	Tol. & W. Con. Conv..	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Han. & Nap. 1st..........	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n..	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88..........	100
Erie 1st, Extended..........	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88.......... x	88
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79..	94½	Gt. West. 2d, '93..........	82⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83..	91¼	Quincy & Tol. 1st '90.	80
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80..	84	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st..........	81
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88..	79	Gal. & Chic. 2d..........	94
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..	102⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac..........	97⅛
Harlem 1st..........	102	Morris & Essex 1st..........	101½
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds..........	90	Morris & Essex 2d..........	95⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82..	117⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F..........	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c., 1st.	109	N. J. Cen. 2d..........	101
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c., 2d..........	95⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds..	99⅛
M.S. & N.I.S.F., 7 ₩ c.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	102
P. R. 7s, guar by Mo..	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	96
Cent. Pac. Bonds..........	91⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d..	94
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds..........	78⅛	P., F.W.&C.8 ₩ c. E.&B.	103
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts., 7s.	80	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..........	90
Un. Pac. Income, 10s.	62⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..........	79⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75..........	106	Chi. & Alt. S. F..........	99
Alt. & T. H., 1st..........	95	Chi. & Alt. 1st..........	102⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pref.	80⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc..........	94⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc..	74	Ohio & Miss 1st..........	97
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......... x	96	Ohio & Miss. Consol..	86
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds.	91	St. L. & I. M. 1st..........	86⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s..	103⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......... x	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	91⅛
C.& N.W.C., 7 ₩ c., C.	86⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st..........	82
H. & St. Jo. Ld. Gts.	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st..........	105
H. & St. Jo., Conv..........	104⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..	83⅛
Lack. & West. Bds..........	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d..	61
Del., L. & W. 1st..........	101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d..........	95⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	80
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.. x	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..........	100
Tol. & W. 2d..........	85	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st.	80⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........	132	Continental..........	93
Manhattan..........	150	Marine..........	150
Merchants'..........	113	Importers' & Traders'.	157
Mechanics'..........	134	Park..........	153
Union..........	144	Manufac'rs'&M'chts'.	98
America..........	146	Central National..........	102⅛
City..........	225	Fourth National..........	107
Phenix..........	105	Ninth National..........	110
Tradesmen's..........	148	Tenth National..........	121
Butchers' & Drovers'.	135	Oriental..........	155
Mechanics' & Traders'.	136	Gold Exchange..........	70
National..........	118	Del. & Hud. Canal..........	116⅛
Merchants' Exchange.	99⅛	Penn. Coal..........	220
Leather Manuf's'..........	200	Maryland Coal Co..........	22
Commerce..........	116⅛	American Coal..........	35
Broadway..........	290	Canton Co., Balt..........	70
Ocean..........	86⅛	West. Un. Tel..........	46⅛
Mercantile..........	125	Quicksilver Mining..........	10
American Exchange.	114	Quicksilver Min. Pf..........	11
Chatham..........	166	Mariposa Mining..........	5
Bk. of North America.	102	Mariposa Min. Pref..........	8⅛
Hanover..........	101	Boston Water Power.	23⅛
Metropolitan..........	130⅛	Adams Express..........	67⅛
Peoples'..........	137⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex..........	39
Grocers'..........	116	Am. M. Union Ex..........	44
East River..........	113	United States Ex..........	43
Nassau..........	107⅛	Pac. Mail S. Co..........	43⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..........	101⅛	101¼
City 6s, New..........	101⅛	101¼
Camden and Amboy..........	117	117½
Pennsylvania Central..........	61⅝	61⅞
Reading..........	98	98⅛
Lehigh Valley..........	60⅛	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred..........	38⅛	38⅛
Philadelphia and Erie..........	27⅝	28
Northern Central..........	40½	41
Lehigh Navigation..........	34⅛	34¼
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	88	88¼

The *Agriculturist* has the following in regard to the New-York and Boston Air-Line Road:

The Air-Line Railroad, from New-York to Boston, will be one of the most important routes in the Eastern section of the country. The fact that five distinct railroad and steam-boat routes have for years past connected these two important cities, with a profitable patronage upon all of them, indicates the immense amount of daily travel. It needs little figuring to estimate the advantage of a direct, through railroad that shall save twenty to twenty-five miles of distance, and an hour's time to each one of vast multitudes that annually traverse this route. Reckoning 1,000 for each week day, the annual saving in distance would be 6,250,000 miles or 250 times around the globe, and 100 years in time, estimating the saving in distance at twenty miles, and in time at one hour. The new route passes through many localities which will afford much local traffic.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: A. A. Low, F. Schuchardt, S. D. Babcock, Francis Skiddy, Wm. R. Travers, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Bloodgood, Wm. T. Garner, Thos. Dickson, H. C. Fahnestock, H. A. Hurlbut, Geo. G. Haven, David Lamb, Wm. F. Drake, Henry A. Smythe. Subsequently at a meeting of the Directors, HENRY A. SMYTHE, was unanimously elected President.

The twenty-first annual statement of the United States Life Insurance Company, which appears elsewhere, shows an asset account of $3,686,323, the bulk of which is represented as being invested in securities of the best class. After reserving an ample fund for reinsurance, the report shows a divisible surplus fund of $674,722.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,

and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.

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The new Seven-thirty Gold Loan

Of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Secured by first mortgage on a

RAILROAD TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG,

And on a

LAND GRANT OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF ACRES,

being in all respects the safest, most profitable and permanent security now in the market.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

For the fullest information address

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company.

New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts.

Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st.

Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	21	Molasses, N. O., bbls.	216
Broom-corn, bales..........	42	Spirits Turp., bbls..........	175
Cotton, bales..........	4,436	Resin, bbls..........	694
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	30	Pork, bbls..........	104
Copper, bbls..........	37	Oil-cake, pkgs..........	120
Dried Fruit, pkgs..........	339	Beef, pkgs..........	1,774
Eggs, bbls..........	399	Cut-meats, pkgs..........	121
Flour, bbls..........	6,517	Grease, pkgs..........	110
Corn-meal, bbls..........	180	Lard, tcs..........	1,111
Wheat, bushels..........	6,460	Stearine, tcs..........	50
Corn, bushels..........	20,700	Butter, pkgs..........	1,350
Malt, bushels..........	2,500	Cheese, pkgs..........	1,491
Oats, bushels..........	1,950	Tallow, pkgs..........	32
Grass-seed, bushels..	1,126	Dressed Hogs, No...	1,747
Flax-seed, bushels..........	4	Pea-nuts, bags..........	33
Beans, bushels..........	1,308	Rice, pkgs..........	8
Peas, bushels..........	300	Starch, boxes..........	20
B. E. Peas, bags..........	162	Sugar, hhds., (N. O.).	39
B. W. Flour, bags..........	31	Sugar, bbls., (N. O.).	11
Hemp, bales..........	10	Tobacco, hhds..........	21
Hops, bales..........	16	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	425
Hides, No..........	150	Whisky, bbls..........	668
Hides, bdls..........	545	Wool, bales..........	72
Leather, sides..........	8,406		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Yamigeza*, for London—2,160 Staves, 2,985 bbls. Flour, 18,762 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Sauton*, for Liverpool—1,206 bales Cotton, 117 tcs. Beef.

By the ship *Figlia Maggiore*, for Antwerp—1,175 tcs. Lard, 398 boxes Bacon, 8,132 bushels Wheat, 21,800 Staves, 883 bags Coffee, 38 cases Tacks, 2,104 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *E. Hamilton*, for Cadiz—201,960 Staves.

By the bark *Bounding Billow*, for Palermo—6,450 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gem*, for Constantinople—15,576 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue inactive but steady at $7 75 @$7 ⅞; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand, and quoted firm at 32c.@32½c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BRICKS—The inquiry has been fair for most kinds of stock at firm prices.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at unchanged figures.

COAL—Has been held with confidence at recent full rates, but has been without activity.

COCOA—Has been quite dull at former quotations.

CEMENT—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted steady for all kinds, but has been quite dull. [illegible] has arrived with 5,000 bags Rio, [illegible] arrival, and already reported. The [illegible] second hand has been on a limited scale. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, [illegible] 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 15c.@16c.; Mexican, 12c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery at about yesterday's quotations. Sales 3,497 bales, including 7,487 bales to shippers, 729 bales to spinners, 81 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a moderate movement has been reported, the sales having been 7,600 bales, basis Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14⅝c., 300 bales at 14 11-16c., 200 bales 14¾c., March, 100 bales at 14¾c., 400 bales at 14 13-16c., 300 bales at 15c.; April, 500 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15¼c.; May, 500 bales at 15½c. And today, for February, 200 bales at 14⅝c., 800 bales at 14 11-16c., 300 bales at 14¾c.; March, 700 bales at 14 15-16c., 300 bales at 14¾c.; March, 200 bales and April, 300 bales at 15 1-16c., together; April, 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 600 bales at 15¼c.; May, 400 bales at 15½c.; June, 200 bales at 15 9-16c.; free on board at Charleston, 300 bales on private terms; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales on private terms. Exchange, 3-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.65c., March, 14.92c., April, 15.14c., May, 15.32c., June sold at 15½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	12½	13¼	13½	13¾
Good Ordinary..........	14½	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Low Middling..........	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling..........	15⅛	15⅝	16	16
Good Middling..........	16⅛	16⅜	16⅞	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week..........	[illegible]
Receipts last week..........	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week..........	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870..........	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870..........	[illegible]
Receipts preceding year..........	[illegible]
Exports since our last..........	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1..........	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870..........	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	[illegible]
Estimated stock here..........	[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading articles, which have been held with increased confidence.

DRY GOODS—The week's business has not been as active as had been anticipated, yet desirable offerings have attracted a fair share of attention, and values have been generally well supported, the advantage in the instance of domestics having been favorable to sellers. The auction sales thus far have not been very successful as a rule.

FEATHERS—Have been steady in price, but not in much request.

FISH—Most kinds have been in light demand within our former range.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Show but little animation at present, but are quoted unchanged in values, in the leading instances.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in active request, and steady at from $3 70@$3 75 ₩ box; sales, 18,000 boxes. Currants have been more sought after, and have been firm on the basis of 9¼c., currency, free, and 5¼c., gold, in bond; sales, 800 bbls., at about the quoted rates. Of Figs, 5,000 drums were sold; of Almonds, 650 pkgs.; and of French Plums, 300 pkgs., on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a less active movement in State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been moderate at about yesterday's quotations. The principal holders have been unwilling to make any material concessions. Export buyers have been claiming some reduction, and have shown but little disposition to operate at the ruling figures, particularly in view of the increasing stringency in freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 60; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 75@$7 05; very good to fancy, $7 05@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@$7 05; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 20 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl..........	$5 10@$5 10
Sour Flour..........	5 40@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western..........	6 00@ 6 60
Extra State..........	6 75@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands..........	6 70@ 7 25
Extra Genesee..........	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..........	6 80@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	6 70@ 7 05
Extra Western, trade and family brands..........	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy..........	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at uniform prices; sales reported since our last of 700 bbls. in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 25@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, and $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $4 25@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet at $2 70@$3 20 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra..........	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra..	7 25@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice..........	4 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice..........	3 50@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon..........	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—Under the less favorable Liverpool advices, and the increasing firmness in the ocean freight market, Wheat has been in less demand and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing barely steady, though the leading holders have not been eager sellers at the ruling figures. The export inquiry has been light on the basis of $1 55@$1 58 for the better grades of New Spring, afloat. There has been some speculative call for prime to choice New Spring, in store, at $1 54@$1 55, chiefly at $1 54, ₩ bushel. In other kinds of stock, but little movement has been noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 60@$1 76½; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, $1 54@$1 57, in store and afloat; No. 2 do., $1 53@$1 56, in store and afloat; Old Spring and Mixed at $1 45@$1 50¼; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 56@$1 60; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 58@$1 60; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at 84c.@87c., for new Mixed Western; 90c. for Old do.; 86c.@89c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 87c.@96c. for White do.; 81c.@83c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ₩ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from $1 07@$1 17 for Jersey, Western and State, ₩ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales, 13,000 bushels, at $1 09@$1 12 for Canada West, and 85c.@87½c. for State. Barley-malt continues quite nominal. Oats have been depressed and lower, on a very moderate inquiry, chiefly for the local trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,000 bushels at 60c.@65c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 62c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 63c.@64c. for State; 60c.@62½c. for Jersey; 64c.@65c. for White Ohio, and 60c. for old Canada, in store, ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 2,985 bbls. Flour, and 18,762 bushels Wheat, for London; and 8,132 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Bagging, some 450 bales have been sold at 12c., gold, in bond, showing a firmer market. Nothing new in Bags.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in less demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 80c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in some request at steady rates; 2,400 bales prime have been sold at 10½c., gold, and 400 bales, in bond, on private terms. Jute has been quiet but steady. Of Jute Butts, 250 bales have been sold, to arrive at Boston, at 4c., currency, ₩ lb. Other kinds unchanged.

HIDES—Have been quite dull within our previous range.

HOPS—Have been very quiet and quoted heavy within a range from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, at 3c.@8c. for Yearlings, 1c.@3c. for older growth, and 13c.@22½c. for California, ₩ lb. Receipts, 16 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Trade has been on a restricted scale, but on the basis of previous steady rates.

LEATHER—A moderate movement has been reported in the leading kinds of stock at essentially unaltered figures.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 150,000 lbs., at 22⅛c.@22½c. ₩ lb.; market steady. Scotch Pig-iron has been quite dull on the basis of $31 for Glengarnock; 200 tons Eglinton have been sold at $29 ₩ ton. American Pig-iron has been in somewhat better request at $30 for No. 1 and $28 for No. 2, with sales reported of 1,000 tons of the latter on private terms. Wrought, Scrap, Bar and Rail Iron remain about as last noticed. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been dull and irregular. Pig Tin has been quiet and weak in price at 33½c., gold, for Straits, 31½c., gold, for English, and 39c., gold, for Banca. Of Tin Plates, 1,200 boxes Charcoal have been sold at $8 75 for I. C.

MOLASSES—The demand has been wholly for New-Orleans, of which about 353 bbls. have been sold, partly at auction, at from 51c.@71c. ₩ gallon; market somewhat steadier, though without notable animation. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@71c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been very quiet but prices have not varied essentially.

OIL-CAKE—Of City some 300 tons have been taken for export at $40 25, gold, ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of all kinds of Oil for early delivery have been on a limited scale, and the leading holders have been asking full prices. Buyers, however, have shown but little disposition to operate, and have been claiming concessions. There has been only a light jobbing inquiry noted for Crude in bulk on the basis of about 13½c.@13⅝c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude has been very dull and quoted at 19c.@19½c. here, and 13¾c.@13½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 20 bbls. today, and 2,500 bbls. for the week. The Creek advices have been of a tame and yielding market. Lower Creek deliveries were quoted at $4 25@$4 30 and Upper at $4 35@$4 40 ₩ bbl. Sales 3,500 bbls. Lower Road deliveries on private terms. Refined continues in limited request on the basis of 25c., with 25½c. generally asked for Standard White. At Philadelphia sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, on private terms, the current quotations having been 25c.@25½c.; 3,500 bbls. do., for March delivery at 25c.; and 6,000 bbls. do., March to June, at 25¼c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia have been 1,000 bbls. today, and 7,800 bbls. for the week. The export clearances hence have been 6,450 cases for Palermo, and 15,576 cases for Constantinople. And from Philadelphia, 440,036 gallons for Rotterdam. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in fair request at from 31c.@32c. for prompt delivery, ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been in moderate demand for export on the basis of 10½c., with 10¾c.@11c. asked, in shipping order, 15½c.@15¾c. in cases, and 5c. in bulk, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a limited business for early delivery; sales have been reported since our last, of 400 bbls. at $22@$22 50 for New Mess, $21 50 for old Mess, $18 50@$20 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 50 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted on the reduced basis of $22@$22 25, closing at $22, for Western Mess, seller March and $22 25 seller April. Sales, since our last, 1,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited request within the range of 9⅛c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c. for the Western, and 10c.@11c. for City. Cut-meats have been quiet at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to 105 pkgs. at 13¾c.@14½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been dull and heavy, with 11c. bid for Long Clear, and 11⅛c.@11¼c. asked, ₩ lb. Lard has been less sought after, and has been tending downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 530 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13½c. for fair to prime new Western Steam, and 13¾c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of only 300 tcs. Western Steam, including seller, February, on private terms; and March, at 13⅛c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in less request, but held at firm prices on a much reduced stock. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $27@$31 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales, 80 tcs. Beef Hams have been in demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots ₩ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Butter has been in pretty fair demand, and quoted steady. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were [illegible] Cheese has been selling rather slowly at [illegible]

RICE—Has been quiet but steady, on the basis of [illegible] for Carolina, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after at from 11¼c.@12c. for prime to choice, ₩ lb.; sales, [illegible] bags. Timothy has been inactive, but steady. Nothing new in Calcutta Linseed.

SKINS—Have been quiet at quoted rates. [illegible] Deer, 37c.@38c.; San Juan, [illegible]; Sisal, 38c.@39c.; Vera Cruz, 37c.@39c.; [illegible] Porto Cabello, 33c.@34c.; Para, [illegible] Southern and Texas, 20c.@30c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat—Tampico, 52c.@55c.; Matamoras, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, 55c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Payta, 45c.@50c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, [illegible] currency, ₩ lb.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, [illegible] 50c.@55c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in demand at steady figures, including Castile at [illegible] [illegible]

SPICES—Have been in moderate jobbing demand at former rates.

SUGARS—[illegible] for Raw, without any [illegible] sales 370 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 8¾c.@12c., and 1,519 boxes Havana, mostly at 9⅝c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅜c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅛c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10c.@10¼c. Refined have been in moderate request at from 11⅜c.@14c. ₩ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.@14⅛c.; A's, 12¾c.; B's 12⅜c.; Extra C's, 12⅜c.; and Yellows, 9¼c.@12½c.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been fairly active and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 9⅝c.@9c. for prime; also, 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after, on the basis of steady prices, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 90c.@$1 15; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 65c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, $1@$1 40; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; good to fine, 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 40c.@46c.; good to fine Twankay, 45c.@47c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 48c.@50c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 95c.@$1 15; common to fine Oolong, 90c.@$1 35; common to fair Oolong, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@80c.; common to fair Souchong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 90c.@$1 15.

TOBACCO—Has been in quite moderate request at unchanged prices; sales, 200 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@12c.; 225 cases Seed Leaf at 12½c.@65c.; 300 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and lower, with sales reported since our last of 300 bbls., at 94½c.@95c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₩ gallon. Receipts, 668 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been somewhat brisker for desirable grades of stock, partly on speculative account, and prices have shown rather more firmness and buoyancy, on quite limited offerings.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more general show of animation in this line since our last. Rates for Liverpool both by sail and steam exhibit an upward tendency, on a very scant supply of room. The steamers have made engagements for nearly all the room available for this and the ensuing weeks. For other British ports there has been no special urgency in the offerings, and rates have been quoted only about steady. Petroleum and Resin room for Continental ports has been in fair request. There has been rather more call for vessels for Flour, Grain, Cotton and general cargo, on charter. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton at ½d. for compressed, by steam, and 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, ₩ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 22,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., by steam, and 7d. by sail, ₩ bushel; and 350 pkgs. Bacon and Lard and Tallow, by steam, at 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl., and 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lbs. For direct ports in the United Kingdom, or the Continent, a British ship, of 742 tons register, with 2,200 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 15-32d. and 17-32d.; and a British ship, of 1,148 tons register, with about 3,200 bales Cotton, from Mobile or Galveston, at 9-16d. and 11-16d. ₩ lb. For a Continental port direct, between Dunkirk and Bordeaux, a British bark, of 339 tons register, with equal to about 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl. For French ports, direct, three steam-ships have been chartered to load with Government stores—namely, a steam-ship of 2,339 tons register, a British steam-ship of 993 tons register, and another of 804 tons register. The Freight engagements for these vessels embraced large quantities of Provisions, including some 10,000 bbls. Beef, on the basis of about 50s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ₩ bushel. For Bremen, a North German bark of 1,100 tons register was placed on the berth for general cargo; and engagements were reported of 2,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lbs., and equal to some 450 tons Measurement Goods on private terms. For Hamburg, a North German ship of 700 tons register was placed on the berth, and engagements reported of equal to 5,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lbs. For Bilboa, a British brig, of 256 tons register, with general cargo, including Petroleum, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a British bark, with equal to about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Odessa, a Dutch bark, of 312 tons register, with equal to 6,000 cases Petroleum, at 35c., gold, ₩ case. Several other Petroleum negotiations were pending, but not closed, up to a late hour.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle, on this forenoon, was steady at last Monday's rates. There was not a heavy trade, yet supplies and demand were equal. The horned Cattle ranged from common to good, and sold from 12c.@15c. ₩ lb.; weight 6½ cwt.@8¾ cwt. Sheep were brisk at fair rates; the market was good, and prices ranged from $5 30@$7 50 ₩ cwt.; sales were chiefly effected in large lots. Hogs are rather too plenty; they, in consequence, hang on hand. City-dressed Hogs sell from 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., according to weight, Western-dressed Hogs sell from 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb.

SALES TODAY.

J. H. DALBEY sold for J. B. HUNTER, 30 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; B. WESTHEIMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON, 175 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; also, for LEYMON BROS., 30 Steers, Ohios, medium Cattle, at 14½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; CONEY & MACPHERSON sold for selves, 68 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, with a nice top, from 13½c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, for J. DUNLOPP, 60 Steers, Ohios, from common to fair, from 13½c.@15c. ₩ lb.; and again, for S. MEEKER, 28 Steers, Ohios, tidy Cattle and fat, from 14½c.@15½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for W. KELLY, 16 Ohio Oxen, rough Cattle, from 12c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., and for W. HARTNETT, 53 head of horned Cattle, mixed Steers, Cows, and Oxen, common and coarse, from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb., average weight 6½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 200 Sheep, weight 18,180 lbs., at $5 35 ₩ cwt.; 632 Sheep, weight 53,720 lbs., at $6 50 ₩ cwt.; 365 Sheep, weight 31,560 lbs., at $6 25 ₩ cwt. All foregoing lots were Ohios. KASH & HAUVES sold 186 Sheep, average weight 90 lbs., at $6 58 ₩ head, at $7 ₩ cwt.; 207 coarse Sheep, average weight 80 lbs. ₩ head, at $5 30 ₩ cwt.; 216 Sheep, average weight 77 lbs. ₩ head, at $5 50 ₩ cwt.; 200 Sheep, average weight 75 lbs. ₩ head, at $5 75 ₩ cwt. All foregoing lots were Ohios, medium wooled. 135 Jersey Sheep, average weight 125 lbs. ₩ head, at $7 50 ₩ cwt.; 35 Jersey Sheep, average weight 115 lbs. ₩ head, at $7 50 ₩ cwt.; 400 Sheep, Illinois, average weight 73 lbs. ₩ head, at $5 44 ₩ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals yesterday and today: 417 head of horned Cattle, 2,072 Sheep, 3,309 Hogs, arrived in 47 cars.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Mariowe, Ring Gold, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Fowler.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 23d-st.
THE MARBLE HEART. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Anderson, and Miss Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists—Miss Marie Krebs, Miss Clotilde Saar, and Mr. S. B. Mills.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Independance Belge*, of the 2d, says, without vouching for the statement, that M. ROUHER had arrived in Versailles, and was engaged in consultation with Count BISMARCK. The French Generals in the north and centre of France have protested against the line of demarcation between the French and German armies. Count BISMARCK desired to include the south-eastern departments in the armistice, but M. FAVRE refused, as the surrender of Belfort was made a condition. Protests have been published by twelve opposition journals, against the restrictions upon candidates for the Assembly, decreed by the Bordeaux Government. A deputation who waited on M. JULES SIMON, were assured by him that the decree issued by the Paris Government Jan. 28, abolished all disqualifications for members of the National Assembly, and that he would insist on its being regarded. The Germans, it is understood, will ignore the holding of elections for the Assembly in Alsace. A fresh Committee of Public Safety was named in Bordeaux, at a public meeting, for the future government of France, which embraces the names of GAMBETTA, LOUIS BLANC, ROCHEFORT and DUPERTAL. The Paris Government is understood to have assumed the obligation to advocate the adoption by the Assembly of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace agreed on at Versailles.

The admission to Paris now is said to be exclusively by passes from the Paris authorities themselves. Communication is restored, but only by open letters and telegrams. The restoration of the railroads was begun by the Germans immediately on the signing of the armistice, but the rolling stock was found to be inadequate from its dilapidated condition. Paris, in consequence, is still without food, except the rations supplied by the Germans.

The town of Neuenburg, in Baden, is filled with French refugees, the sick and wounded of whom fill the churches. GARIBALDI is with the troops who escaped to the south. Those who entered Switzerland were at once disarmed, and were distributed through the Swiss Cantons for security. Others continue to arrive, and are disarmed. It is stated the Germans again attacked the French at Pontarlier on the 2d, but with what result is not known.

The British Board of Admiralty has ordered the construction of ten gun-boats.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution to make "Decoration Day" a national holiday was adversely reported. An effort to take up the resolution for a Special Committee on Ocean Telegraph legislation, was defeated by Mr. SUMNER, who talked through the morning hour. The subject of subsidizing the New-Orleans and Mexican Steam-ship line came up in order, but was set aside, after some debate, for the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, which was passed after a long debate and a few amendments, by one of which the provisions are extended to widows of revolutionary soldiers. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a petition was presented from inhabitants of Ontario and Yates Counties, New-York, asking that the appointment of one or more professors of the homeopathic system may be provided for in the proposed National University at Washington; and asking the removal of the Commissioner of Pensions for his removal of a homeopathic surgeon as examiner. After some debate on California land grants, the bill creating an additional land district in that State was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was debated in Committee, but was not disposed of. The Senate concurrent resolution for the relief of the war-sufferers in Europe was passed. The House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to incorporate the "Traders' Storage and Deposit Company of New-York," which authorizes the carrying on of all business usually transacted by warehousemen and lightermen. Mr. GENET introduced a bill to authorize the construction of an elevated railway on either side of New-York City from the Battery to Harlem River; and one authorizing the Avenue C Railroad to lay tracks through Twenty-third-street to Broadway, to use the Broadway Railroad tracks to Fourteenth-street, and to lay tracks through Fourteenth-street to the North River. The bill to provide a further supply of water for New-York was passed, and a bill of the same nature relating to Brooklyn, together with a large number of other bills. A resolution directed an investigation into the manufacture of salt, with the view to learning why salt is sold to the people of other States at a lower price than to the people of this State. After some other business the Senate adjourned till Monday evening. In the Assembly the bill incorporating the Turnverein of New-York City, and allowing them to hold real estate to the value of $250,000, was passed; also, the bill renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society for forty years; the Brooklyn Water bill; the bill authorizing the City of New-York to lease certain grounds to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the bill enabling aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens to hold real estate. The Governor sent in his annual report of pardons, which shows that eighty-five pardons, thirty-four commutations of sentence, and one reprieve were granted, out of more than a thousand applications examined by him. A bill was introduced to authorize Supervisors to levy a tax to refund money paid by drafted men. A bill repealing the act to widen Broadway from Fourth-street northward, was introduced and passed at once. Many other bills were introduced and the House adjourned till Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened yesterday with the usual speech from the Lieutenant-Governor. He alludes to the coal interest, remarking that the markets of the United States are virtually closed to Nova Scotia and operations are in consequence retarded.

The Kensington Bank of Philadelphia was entered on Thursday evening by men disguised as policemen, who pretended they were detailed to catch robbers who were to attempt to rob the bank that night. On entering, one of the watchmen was sent for something to drink, and in his absence his companion was overpowered and secured. On his return, he also was securely bound, and the burglars set to work. They succeeded in opening the safe containing special deposits only, the main safe defying all their efforts. The amount secured was about $65,000, principally coupon Government bonds, the robbers carefully avoiding registered bonds, and such securities as could be traced.

A portion of the Medlicott Stockinet Works at Windsor Locks, Conn., was destroyed by fire, last Thursday night, causing a loss of $25,000.

There is snow to the depth of seven inches in New-Mexico, giving great encouragement to farmers.

A San Francisco telegram says that with fair rains for the next two months California will export twelve million centals of the next crop.

In the case of GEORGE CHAHOON, ex-military Mayor of Richmond, sentenced to five years in the State Prison for forgery, the Court of Appeals yesterday morning revised the rulings of the lower Court and granted him a new trial. A new trial in the case of SANDS, implicated with CHAHOON, has also been granted.

Mrs. MICHEL, of Egg Harbor, Long Island, became insane on Thursday, and seizing her two young children threw them into a well and then jumped in herself. The mother and children were drowned. It appears that Mrs. MICHEL also attempted to drown her son, who is ten years of age, but that he escaped.

WILLIAM HARRIS alias Williams, a passenger by the steam-ship *Aleppo*, is under arrest in Boston, on a charge of forgery committed in Cornwall, England. The request for the arrest was received by the cable.

The Massachusetts Senate, by a vote of 19 to 12, has passed the bill, as amended, appropriating $106,000 for the annual pay of the State Constabulary.

The Gloucester fishing schooner *Edith Wonser*, is supposed to have been lost on the Western Banks, with her crew, consisting of twelve in all, three of whom leave widows, and two nine children.

The Virginia Senate Committee yesterday morning decided to report adversely on the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad so as to extend the Road to Richmond.

Is the President Entitled to Fair Play?

A very disreputable paper in this City, owned and partly controlled by Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, says of Gen. GRANT: "Personally, he has nothing to gain, and nothing to lose"—that is, we may assume, from attacks in scurrilous journals. So far, the writer is quite correct. The value of his opinions with regard to the President may be judged from the fact that if the President had made him Collector of the Port, or been foolish enough to offer him money, the attacks which he is now base enough to write would long since have been suddenly turned into hymns of praise.

The only significant circumstance in connection with assaults on the President from this quarter, is that they are manifestly prompted by decent men, who stand in the background. It was quite clear, the other day, that Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS had caused an article to be written in the *Scamp*, defending himself and insulting the President. It is well known that Mr. ROBERTS earnestly desired to secure the nomination as Governor prior to the last election, and ascribes his disappointment to Gen. GRANT; therefore, *his* individual opposition could not possibly carry with it much weight. When a man's motive for attacking another is known to be a purely personal or selfish one, the individual attacked suffers extremely little damage. But if Mr. ROBERTS is in any way responsible—as it is difficult to believe that he is not—for the cowardly slanders leveled at the President through the medium of his newspaper, then his opposition passes the ordinary boundaries of political controversy, and becomes not a little injurious to his own character. We might carry the matter much further, and ask how Mr. ROBERTS, having once proved his influence in the management of his paper, can escape a part of the responsibility for the innumerable attacks on private character which have rendered that journal infamous during the last two years? If he did not instigate many of these attacks, why did he not interfere to stop them? If JAMES FISK, Jr., could suppress an edition of the paper, could not he, as a proprietor, order the discontinuance of outrages such as those which were perpetrated at the expense of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Gov. FISH, and ever so many more men quite as pure of character, but less widely known?

The accident of Mr. ROBERTS' going to the sheet in question to find an advocate draws aside the curtain from a little combination of whose existence we have long known, but which was not worth referring to until it had arrived at a fuller state of development. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is one of a number of Republicans who are embittered against the President, chiefly from personal causes, and who are determined to prevent his renomination, even if they end by throwing the country into the hands of the Democrats. They care little for consequences, so long as they can inflict a blow upon Gen. GRANT. The head of this clique is in the United States Senate—the tail of it is the professional libeler who, it appears, is willing to undertake either attack or defense for "a consideration." All these local squabbles, which the public only faintly notice, arise out of the determination on one side to trip up Gen. GRANT, and on the other to secure for him fair play. Now, whether Gen. GRANT would even be willing to serve a second time as President is a subject on which no one can possibly have precise information. We may conjecture this, that, or the other—but in the end it remains mere conjecture, and may turn out to be mistaken. The combined move against the President was, therefore, wholly unnecessary, and is, indeed, nothing but an indication of the extreme length to which soured and disappointed politicians will go in their efforts to gratify personal vengeance. All these men, however, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS included, underrate the public sense of justice and its love of fair play. That is their great mistake. The people see plainly enough that the President is a man who tries to do his duty faithfully, to keep his pledges, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. Of course he makes some mistakes, which is the same thing as saying that he is not an angel; but his mistakes are *honest* mistakes; they are not prompted by any such sinister considerations as those which actuate his assailants. Compare his character, for instance, with that of his traducer in Mr. ROBERTS' paper—compare his life and services with those of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS himself, or any of his friends. In which do we find the best guarantee for a faithful recognition of the rights and claims of the public? These petty toils which local politicians are trying to weave round the feet of the President will all be swept away when the people are appealed to for their opinion about him. Politicians think they are moving the earth, when in reality they are nine times out of ten the mere sport of the great body of the public. One thing, we believe, all men not utterly corrupt will agree in demanding: namely, that the President shall be treated with common fairness and justice. There is nothing in his whole life which has not been foully misrepresented in the organ of the "Anti-Grant" section, apparently controlled, at least occasionally, by Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. This systematic vilification defeats its own purposes, and causes a great reaction in favor of the person vilified—and that is why we have let it go on unnoticed for months. We should not refer to it now but for Mr. ROBERTS' apparent identification with it. A paper which assumes to speak for him, and in his name, and of which he is part proprietor, must be more or less open to his suggestions or influence. In allowing his hand to be seen, he has done a good deal, as we hope to show him, toward frustrating the game in which he is interested. Secrecy and mystification were essentials to the success of that game, as the adroit manager-in-chief well knows. We do not see him making any false moves. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is not so good a tactician, and it is decidedly for the public good that he should now have perpetrated an immense blunder.

The Tammany Republicans.

The answer of the Republican General Committee to the charges preferred by the State Central Committee, which we published yesterday, is an astounding document. It is an attempt at what the lawyers would call a plea in confession and avoidance—but is in reality nothing but a confession. A brief examination of the charges and answers in detail will show this. The first charge is that the district associations have enrolled among their members a large number of avowed Democrats, who take an active part in their proceedings, while the second one is that some of the members and officers of the district associations are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee. To these two charges, though we believed them to be true, we did expect an indignant denial, for we know that if they could not be plausibly denied, there was an end of the matter, and that the absolute necessity of a reorganization was confessed. But instead of a denial, the General Committee say that if any Republican resident in the City will present a complaint of this nature to that body, it shall be "promptly considered and fairly adjudicated," and that till such a complaint is made to them, and action refused or injustice done, they think no one else should interfere. This is as much to the point as if FISK, GOULD and Company should ask the Erie stockholders to humbly lay their grievances at the feet of JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD, and ask to be relieved from the frauds of GOULD and FISK. The complaint is, in substance, that Democrats take a large share in electing the General Committee, and it is replied that you should request the persons so elected to investigate the matter.

The third charge made is that many of the Presidents, and other officers and members of the Republican associations, hold positions under the control and at the mercy of Tammany. The answer is that this is true, but that it is in pursuance of a long-established custom. So far as the answer asserts that the circumstances under which the Metropolitan Police Commission and similar Commissions were formed, are like those now prevailing in the City, it is wholly false. In former cases the supervising power, the Legislature, was Republican, and the Democrats held office by sufferance. Under such circumstances, the Democrats would not have dared to attempt to influence their Republican subordinates, and had they made the attempt it would have wholly failed. Now the conditions are entirely reversed. Even if we could imagine HENRY SMITH or NATHANIEL SANDS under any circumstances failing to obey the behests of Tammany, their subordinates know that TWEED and SWEENY made SMITH and SANDS, and can at any time unmake them. But, even if we admitted that the present condition of things in this respect has long prevailed, would it be any argument in favor of its continuance? The answer of the General Committee is in substance, "True, we are selling out to Tammany, but others have done it for a great many years." Well, then, we say that it is high time a very bad system was put an end to.

The fourth charge was that the General Committee of 1870 was full of Tammany office-holders. The answer is, "We are the Committee of 1871, though as individuals many of us are the same, and therefore this charge don't affect us." The fifth charge is that when so-called Republicans have been discharged from Federal offices because of affiliations with Tammany, they were at once appointed to places under the Democratic City Government, Democrats being removed to make room for them. The sixth charge is that of one hundred and fifty-nine members of the General Committee of 1871, not less than thirty held places in the different City and County Democratic Departments; and the seventh charge is that on election day the straight Democratic ticket headed by HOFFMAN, was issued from the Republican polling booths, and peddled by officers and members of Republican associations. No pretense of denial is made of any one of these three very serious charges. They are confessed to be statements of admitted facts. The charge of distributing Tammany tickets from Republican booths on election day, is declared to be akin to the insertion of Democratic tickets in letters, sent before election, as decoy letters, to the addresses of persons who were believed to have registered fraudulently.

The eighth charge related to the outrageous interference of the Police with Republican primary meetings, and the answer is, that the Police are not under the charge of the General Committee. They are, however, nominally, at least, under the charge of HENRY SMITH and BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, both of whom are members of the General Committee, and one of whom is, or was, the Chairman of its Executive Committee. Either Messrs. SMITH and MANIERRE are powerless tools in the hands of Tammany, or else the General Committee can control them so far as to prevent the Police from being used to break up Republican primaries, or decide questions of contested seats. The ninth charge is, that so disgusted had many Republicans become with the state of things referred to that they took no part in the primary meetings in December. The answer is that they are thereby estopped from all complaint. In other words, if TWEED, SWEENY & Co. get possession of the Republican organization, you must go with that and fight, or be estopped from complaining. If the complainants had taken part in the primaries, then they would have been told that by that act they were estopped. The remaining three charges were statements of the number and strength of the calls made upon the State Committee for a reorganization, and the answer is that if the persons complaining will go to the General Committee, of which they complain, their charges shall be investigated.

This is a fair, common-sense statement of the charges made, and the way in which they are met. Those who have favored a reorganization can need no better record with which to justify their demand than these two documents. It stands confessed that in the existing so-called Republican organization, Democrats are not only enrolled in large numbers, but take an active part as officers and members; that officers and members of the associations and General Committee, in very large numbers, hold offices at the beck of TWEED and SWEENY; that TWEED and SWEENY promptly provide for those Republicans who are removed from Federal offices for their Democratic affiliations; and finally, that the associations so constituted and so officered distributed at the polls last Fall Democratic tickets for State officers. And yet the State Central Committee is told that there is no necessity for a reorganization.

The General Committee, unable to deny one of the serious charges made against them, resort to counter-charges. If every one of these counter-charges were true, it would only show in still stronger light the demoralization of the party organization, and the necessity of reform. These counter-charges are five in number. The two first arraign the State Central Committee for its action last Fall. That action was actively solicited and participated in by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who is one of the Committee of five who sign the counter-charges. It was, in part, at least publicly approved by Mr. GREELEY. The other three counter-charges are in substance that the demoralization in this City was so great last Fall that two or three Republican Assemblymen were defeated, "under the advice of the gentlemen now asking your aid." Of the truth of this charge there is and can be, we believe, no evidence; but admitting it in its broadest terms, it shows that our existing party machinery puts forward men as candidates whom a considerable portion of the party will not support, which is to the minds of every sensible man a reason why that machinery should be overhauled.

Latest from the Diamond Fields.

Fresh tidings from the African diamond fields confirm the glowing accounts previously received. The banks of the Vaal River are now swarming with eager gem-seekers. A city has sprung up there, under canvas, which already contains nearly twenty thousand souls. Money is said, even by the least sanguine reporters, to be as plentiful as dirt, and champagne to flow like water. The air is filled with tales of wonder. Not diamonds only, but rubies and garnets have been found in numbers among the dense red gravel of the Orange and Vaal Rivers. The Dean of Graham's Town writes to the London *Times* that every fact named in a previous letter of his to that journal, published in September, has been abundantly confirmed. Dr. WILLIAMS' original letter was sharply criticised for alleged exaggeration, and for stimulating emigration which, it was feared, might turn out disastrously. He now declares that his statements and prognostications are more than verified. The diamond hunters now do what they were advised by experts to do at first, namely, go down deep in the earth instead of confining themselves to the surface. At a depth of thirty feet the precious stones are as abundant, he asserts, as they were above. Again, as to the rivers, the immediate banks of which were by many supposed to constitute the necessary limits of the diamond-bearing soil, Dr. WILLIAMS makes this statement: The earlier settlers naturally kept as close to the streams as they could, for the convenience of getting water easily for washing the gravel. They knew not, therefore, how far, measured from the river's banks, the diamond gravel might extend. Now, however, there being about fifteen thousand men on the spot crowding together, some are naturally elbowed away further and further from the stream. Yet, at a distance of six miles, and under the disadvantage of having to cart their water from the river, there are diggers who have realized splendid profits. A spot has even been struck twenty-five miles north of the Orange River where diamonds in profusion have been obtained. So astonishingly, adds this informant, is the diamond tract in course of discovery being extended, "both in depth and surface area," that he believes there would be room sufficient for the whole male population of London to work in and find handsome remuneration.

Another interesting statement concerns the size of the stones. The percentage of large ones—many of them gems of the best shape and water—is pronounced something marvelous. In this the African far surpass the Brazilian mines. Dr. WILLIAMS gives a recent notable instance. An old man, a neighbor of his, sixty-five or seventy years of age, once in good circumstances, by a series of misfortunes had been reduced to beggary. With extraordinary courage for so old and feeble a person, he started for the diamond fields. Fortune seemed to smile on the spectacle of a tottering graybeard thus painfully wielding the puck and shovel. At all events he was absent but a few weeks when he returned to Graham's Town with over twenty thousand dollars' worth of gems. One of these, weighing forty carats, is said to be the most beautifully shaped rough stone the reporter has ever seen. There are said to be many cases like this.

What is more to the purpose, Dr. WILLIAMS declares he has never known a sober man, having health, who was disgusted at the diamond fields with either the life or work. In other words, there is good average remuneration for steady labor. A man can live well there for about $400 a year, and all are advised to bring enough with them to live for half that time, as a safeguard against contingencies. Prices are but slightly in advance of what they are in England. In this there is a vast difference between the first occupation of the diamond fields of Africa and the gold-diggings of California and Australia. The cost of the bare necessaries of life in those countries was at the outset quite fabulous. There is so far another difference which it is to be hoped may be permanently observable; we hear from South Africa few or no reports of crime. This fact is the more striking since the population largely consists of the same elements as constituted the original gold-seekers. There are many Americans as well as natives of the British Islands, at the diamond fields, while the Spanish or half-breed admixture that formed a small part of the Californian band of treasure-hunters, may be set off, we suppose, in South Africa, against the Dutch Boers. This distinction hardly accounts for the moral difference so far apparent, of which, certainly, it is very satisfactory to hear. A broader theme for congratulation is suggested by the fact that the glittering spoil thus discovered will be the means of swiftly colonizing that magnificent country, and we may hope of bringing speedy enlightenment and civilization to the unfortunate millions that people the African continent.

Boiler Explosions.

The explosion of a steam-boiler is *prima-facie* evidence of carelessness in its construction, or in its maintenance, or in its use. It is so regarded by the engineers, and ought so to be regarded by the law. It will be easy to convince any one who will examine the records of boiler explosions and inquire into the means of preventing them, that no injustice would be done to the owners of boilers by indicting them for criminal carelessness in all cases of explosion.

The history of boiler explosions is authentic and definite. The boiler has usually been erected under the full light of modern science. All the attending circumstances of the explosion have been immediately communicated to the public; curiosity has aided science in making every man an investigator of these circumstances and a searcher after causes; public and private commissions have been appointed to examine the subject generally; numerous legal tribunals have gone to the bottom of special cases, and innumerable private professional observers have witnessed results, searched records, weighed evidences, and arrived at general conclusions. All the plausible theories of explosions have been not only looked into, but worked out, in many cases experimentally or theoretically, to their ultimate limits.

Now the remarkable and unprecedented result of all this investigation is, not the division of any large body of experts into schools; not the bewildering up of rival theories, but the universal conviction of all concerned, that boiler explosions are certainly in most, and probably in all cases, the results of malconstruction or of maltreatment, and of nothing else, and that the usual immediate cause is the unchecked deterioration of the boiler in service. In the great majority of cases the evidences of carelessness are as plain as the time of day on the face of a clock—a sheet furrowed nearly through; a stay-bolt rusted off; a crown-sheet insufficiently supported; expansion and contraction unprovided for; water connections stopped up; bad material—some one of the many obvious and certain conditions of rupture. In a few cases the immediate causes are not apparent, and then the electricity theorists and the gas people, and the mystery men fight over the remains in the newspapers; and the only reason why simple neglect is not discovered to be the cause, is that the parts of the boiler which would otherwise reveal it, are blown away, or are too much mutilated or obstructed to be legible. Simple bad treatment by the maker or user will account for the original rupture which ends in any explosion, however terrific may be its effects. There is force enough restrained within every steam-boiler running today to perform the most terrible work of ruin that any similar boiler ever performed in exploding. When this force is once released, the amount of destruction depends on the point of rupture, the resistance, the surroundings, and on an infinite number of circumstances mostly outside of our control. The only thing we can do, and it is enough, is to keep the resistance superior to the normal pressure.

Now that the causes of boiler explosions are so well understood as to be a matter of commercial calculation—where companies make money by insuring such boilers as are constructed and maintained according to established professional rules—it is to be regretted that the Government should stand helplessly by, and see scores of people scalded to death every few weeks, for the want of an adequate law and a system of inspection. Boiler insurance and inspection companies—and they are no new or experimental thing—simply prove that boilers constructed and maintained according to certain well-known rules, are practically safe—that the chances of explosion, even with ordinary water-tending, are very remote, and they stake their money on this knowledge; and yet the United States Government has been unable to even check the increase of these disasters. If Congress cannot at once provide for the security of the public against boiler-explosions, it had better let out the job of protecting its citizens to some insurance company, and then it will be done on scientific principles, and by competent men.

MINOR TOPICS.

Most people think that the article we published on Thursday, in reference to the shocking case of a man named DANA, once "indifferent honest," but now editor of the most scurrilous paper in the world—called for some better answer than the concoction of an idiotic slander, whose falsity can be exposed in five minutes. But the professional libeler in question trusts to his known bad character to carry him through any scrape. He is aware that people generally will say, "Don't mind him—nobody believes a word he says." In this case, however, the unhappy man shall have one more chance. By an Irish sort of device for clearing his own character, he stated, yesterday, that a certain writer was "dismissed" from a foreign journal. Now, the writer in question will pay over to the Children's Aid Society one thousand dollars next Monday morning if he fails to prove this assertion to be false in every respect, provided that DANA, the slanderer, will undertake to pay a similar sum if he fails in proving his assertion to be true. A very simple case—but DANA will be afraid to meet it, and he will therefore once more stand gibbeted before the public—we will not say as a "liar," because that would be using coarse language—but as a convicted manufacturer of untruths, wholesale, retail, and for exportation.

The New-York Yacht Club has elected Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., its Commodore. A better appointment could not have been made. Mr. BENNETT is one of the best representative yachtsmen in the country—a gallant and high-spirited man, who has proved his devotion to the sport, and is quite competent to infuse new life and spirit into the Club. This may be said without the least disrespect to Ex-Commodore STEBBINS, who is one of the ablest and most popular officers the Club ever had. We have no doubt that, had he chosen his successor himself, the choice would have fallen on Mr. BENNETT, whom we consider the most enthusiastic and pluckiest yachtsman of the day. We believe that Mr. FRANK OSGOOD has been elected Vice-Commodore, another admirable selection. The Club, we may safely say, has never been in finer working order.

Paris would now be face to face with famine were it not for the provisions furnished to it by the Germans. There are large districts of France which the enemy have devastated and cannot feed, and where, consequently, starvation is actually present. Here is a work for the civilized world in which, of all nations, we should be the most forward. Outside of our own borders there never was a case of popular distress that had greater claims upon our sympathies. Apart altogether from our early obligations to the generous people of France, apart from the interest with which we view their revival of republican institutions, there are grounds of common humanity on which the suffering people of a wasted country have most pressing claims on our immediate help. If we and other civilized communities withhold our hand now, it is absolutely certain that during the next few months, famine and pestilence will work such havoc over "fair France" as shall dwarf the fearful carnage that blows with the fall of August and has only just ended. For the unspeakable horrors of that war we have no responsibility, since we had no power to prevent them; for the horrors of starvation we should certainly not be free of blame if we stood and looked idly on, or like the Levite, passed by on the other side. There are evidences that our country is fully awake to the duties that the distress in France impose upon it. Let New-York now, as heretofore, give such a tone and character to the movement as will be worthy of the nation that gives the aid and the cause that demands it.

Throughout the present European war, diplomacy has shown a strongly-marked inability to conciliate the public opinion of the United States. The serious attention given by the President to the resolutions of sympathy with the French Republic passed by the meeting of Democratic Germans in New-York is another evidence of how keenly our free system of discussion is noted by German statesmen. The stigmators and components of that meeting will probably feel very little satisfaction at Mr. FRANCIS KAPP'S somewhat uncomplimentary way of [illegible]. They may, however, console themselves with the reflection that, [illegible] and social questions, they represent a division of opinion in Germany [illegible] would certainly have had quite as decided utterance had it been perfectly safe to do so.

We have frequently called attention to the appalling rate of increase of the inventive resources of the world of scoundrelism, to which there is unfortunately no very effective counterpart to be found in the growth of ability among our detectives. A fresh illustration of the skillful audacity of the dangerous classes is furnished by the accounts of the robbery of the Kensington Bank, at Philadelphia, on Thursday night. We must turn to the exploits of Oriental thieves to find anything so ingeniously worked up as the little plot of the pretended policemen who came to guard the bank, and remained to rob it. The nice discrimination of these worthies between registered and unregistered bonds speaks volumes for their professional culture, and the *sang froid* with which they devoted some eight hours to the quiet prosecution of their search into the bank coffers, is an evidence of the self possession of conscious ability of the highest order. It may strike the reflective reader, however, that the confederates of the gang were not entirely strange to the bank and its guardians.

Mr. BUTLER'S unimpassioned and lucid exposition of the relations between lawyer and client, and the obligations growing out of them, which we give in another column, is a very reasonable contribution to a highly important discussion. It will be observed that the lecturer explicitly maintains that a lawyer is responsible to public opinion for the proceedings with which he identifies himself. He further declares that there can be no excuse for tolerating a system of legal warfare which involves subterfuge and deceit. Both of these positions will, doubtless, be as unpalatable to Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, when stated by a brother lawyer, as they were when enunciated by a newspaper editor of legal training. They may, however, help to convince him how completely he has the best portion of professional, as well as public opinion, arrayed against him.

The determination of the Parisian section of the French Provisional Government to impose no disqualifications upon the delegates to be elected to the forthcoming Constituent Assembly will be generally hailed as an evidence of good policy, as well as abstract justice. Every friend of the young Republic must desire to see it founded upon a basis of unquestioned solidity, and anything resembling party proscription would tend greatly to invalidate its claim to this distinction. Technically considered, the nation has never withdrawn its declared approval of the Empire, furnished by the *plebiscitum* nearly a year ago. A very strong fulcrum for Imperialist intrigues would, therefore, be furnished by the deprivation of its former officials of the rights of citizenship at such a time and by a body whose authority is merely provisional. The Bordeaux delegation seem determined to occupy the position of irreconcilables under the new régime as well as the old, for there is every reason to suppose that the majority of the nation will prefer the moderate type of republicanism represented by FAVRE to the extreme phase with which GAMBETTA seems to have identified himself. It is the old quarrel of 1848 in embryo again. Let us hope that the men to whom France will confide her destinies may have profited sufficiently by bitter experience to avert the possibility of the conflict having an issue similar to its predecessor.

The Troy *Times* publishes another very sensible article on the causes of misgovernment in great cities. We reprint it elsewhere, and recommend it to the careful consideration of our readers. Until honest people condescend to take a more active interest in the affairs of their own City, they must expect to be saddled with enormous taxation, and with rulers of the class from which TWEED and SWEENY have been drawn. The change will come some day, and in the meanwhile the public will be stimulated to exertion by such insults as the erection of a statue in one of their principal thoroughfares to W. M. TWEED.

Amusements—Notes for Today.

Matinées occur today at all the theatres. "Ours" will be acted at Wallack's, the bill in the evening having "The Clandestine Marriage" for its subject. Miss MARIE KREBS' fourth and last musical matinée is to take place at Steinway Hall. At Association Hall the usual *après-midi* concert will introduce Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. W. J. HILL, Fr. REMMERTZ, Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, and Signor ANTONIO L. MORA. The Philharmonic concert at the Academy will be the great attraction tonight.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will play, and Messrs. MOXON, ROCKWOOD, BAIRD and CAMP will sing several glees at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today at 4 o'clock.

Lecture on Light, by Prof. Henry Morton.

Last night the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost extent by an audience assembled to hear the last of a course of scientific lectures before the American Institute, the subject being "Light." The lecturer, Prof. MORTON, was introduced by Judge DALY, who congratulated the members of the Institute on the success of the course of lectures which had been given this Winter only as an experiment, and he announced that in future they would take a permanent place in the programme of the Institute. Prof. MORTON illustrated and demonstrated a few fundamental truths in the science of optics, such as the law of refraction, the operation of lenses, the structure of the eye and those phenomena known as subjective color and persistence of vision. The theory of refraction was set forth by illuminated diagrams. Shadows of living figures were thrown upon the screen, in which the audience were shown a pugilistic combat between a pigmy and a giant, and while the fight proceeded the pigmy would swell to gigantic proportions, while the giant diminished to a pigmy; then the figures, increased to the full height of the stage, would appear to fill the whole space in front of the audience, approaching the hall itself, and finally with a stride that defies description would step up through the roof of the Academy and disappear.

WASHINGTON.

Reckless Charge by a Democratic Paper—The President and the Repeal of the Test Oath—The Steam-ship Subsidy Bills—Movements of the Japanese Embassy—The New Currency—Position of the Appropriation Bills—The Income Tax Repeal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—One of the most striking instances of the utterly untruthful and reckless manner in which the President is assailed is given, this morning, by the *Daily Patriot*, of which JAMES E. HARVEY is editor. It publishes an editorial paragraph stating that "every effort has been made by the extreme wing of the Radicals to induce the President not to sign the bill repealing the test oath;" that "members individually and delegations have visited the White House for that purpose;" that, "Gen. GRANT is a mere nose of wax in the hands of reckless politicians, and would obey this dictation if he did not think such a course ruinous to his interests;" "that, if he should sign it his signature would express no sentiments;" that "had he felt the least concern for the suffering six millions of the South who are relieved by the bill in question he would have returned it promptly with his signature yesterday, but that he refused to perform that plain duty, while he listened to suggestions of hostility to any form of conciliation." Now what shall be thought of an editor who makes such deliberate statements as these in the face of the following simple facts: that up to 12 o'clock of this day the Test Oath bill had not, in regular course of business, been presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills to the President; that up to that hour not one single person had spoken to the President on the subject of the bill, either for or against its signature, and that consequently he had had no opportunity for acting upon it; and furthermore, that he approves the principle of the bill as in the direction of the policy he has adhered to himself, and will promptly sign it when presented.

THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

The members of the Japanese Embassy visited the Capitol today, and were presented to Speaker BLAINE and many other members of Congress in the Speaker's room. Subsequently they were escorted on to the floor of the House, and afterward to the Congress Library and the Senate, attracting universal attention wherever they appeared.

THE TEXAS SENATORSHIP.

Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, who has been elected United States Senator from Texas, is to succeed Hon. MORGAN C. HAMILTON in March next. Senator HAMILTON was elected nearly two years ago by the same Legislature, for the short and long terms. His opponents now declare that the election for the long term at that time was illegal, and is therefore void; hence the election of Gen. REYNOLDS. Senator HAMILTON's friends hold the opposite opinion.

THE STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

The Steam-ship Subsidy bills were laid aside in the Senate, today, and the House bill pensioning the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 was taken up and concurred in, with amendments. The New-Orleans Steam-ship bill came up as unfinished business, after the morning hour, but it was evident at once that it would only hold its place by a hard struggle. Three or four matters of minor importance tried to obtain its place in vain, when Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone it for the Pension bill, on which he and other Senators have been seeking action for a long time. Many Senators took part in the discussion to postpone, and when the vote was taken it was carried by twenty-eight to twenty-four. This cannot be considered a test vote on the question of subsidies, because some who favor them would not seem to appear opposed to the Pension bill, which has been waiting so long for concurrent action. Still the steam-ship bills suffered, because it will require a vote to bring them again before the Senate, and other bills are pressing,—foremost among which is the Postal Codification bill, set down for consideration tomorrow. Quite a strong opposition to subsidy schemes in general arises from those whose hobby for reviving commerce is free trade in ships.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee of Commerce are working indefatigably in the preparation of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. They have heard the appeals of hundreds of interested parties, and have nearly concluded their investigations. They hope to be able to report the bill next week.

THE GEORGIA REPRESENTATIVES.

Gov. BULLOCK having declined to issue a certificate in the case of the member of the House from the Second District of Georgia, the papers were today referred to the Committee on Elections for investigation and report.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee this morning further considered the proposition providing for a reissue of national bank notes. The bill has not yet assumed positive shape, but upon the subject of transferring the printing of the notes to the Treasury Department the Committee are unanimous. It is proposed to provide that the new currency shall be printed on the peculiar paper over which the Government now has exclusive control, and on which the greenbacks and fractional currency are printed. One of the amendments agreed upon this morning, was a provision requiring all national banks to stamp "counterfeit" across the face of any spurious note detected by them.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House spent the greater portion of its session today on the Naval Appropriation bill, without incident worthy of mention. To-morrow is to be devoted to the consideration of business from the Committee on Territories.

LANDHOLDERS UNDER THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

Mr. JULIAN's House bill, which seeks to strengthen the title of persons holding land under the Pre-emption law, was before the Senate Committee on Public Lands. Today considerable diversity of opinion exists among the members of that Committee concerning the merits of the bill, and the drawing out of this diversity was the only result of the consideration.

THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC PARK QUESTION.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has offered an amendment to an appropriation bill to provide for the establishment of a public park in this city. This amendment provides that the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Gen. MICHLER, shall offer a premium of $1,000 for the best plan presented for forming into a continuous public park the grounds west of the Capitol, to the river and south of the White House. This includes the Botanical Garden, the Smithsonian, the Agricultural and the Monument grounds, and is substantially the tract laid out for a park in the original plan of the city, and designated in that plan as "The Mall." The amendment provides further for the sale of certain public reservations and parks, and parts of reservations, to defray the cost of carrying out the plan which shall be selected. To secure the early beginning of the work without resorting to forced sales of these reservations, $100,000 is to be drawn from the Treasury, to be replaced from the proceeds of these sales when effected. The portion of Judiciary-square north of E-street, is among the grounds designated for sale. The Committee also renews the attempt which it made last year to secure an appropriation of $500,000 to begin the erection of a building for the State Department, and an appropriation for enlarging the Capitol grounds on the east.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported the Executive, Legislative and Judicial bill to the Senate, and it has been printed. Mr. COLE will call for its consideration very soon. The Committee is now engaged on the Indian Appropriation bill. It is comparing the appropriations made by the bill on its course from the House with the requirements of the treaties which they are designed to carry out, and many amendments will be the result. In some cases considerable reductions will be made; and all appropriations whose amount is not determined by law or treaty, are carefully scrutinized and cut down, with a view to leave no margin for claim agents and contractors.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress on the right of the Senate under the Constitution to originate the bill to repeal the income tax, is holding a meeting at the residence of Mr. HOOPER this evening. It is understood that there is no prospect of an agreement of the Committee, as the members on the part of each of the Houses are firm in holding to opposite opinions, and have legal opinions and precedents on which they rely. These precedents will be carefully compared and discussed, however, and other meetings than the one to-night are anticipated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PATENT OFFICE DECISION.

Considerable interest was manifested at the Patent Office, today, in the hearing of an argument delivered by Mr. FISHER, late Commissioner of Patents, on the question of abandonment, as regulated by the new Patent law of July, 1870.—this being the first case brought before the Office under the law. He argued in behalf of the claims of GRAY & HOVEY against the Rubber Tip Pencil Company, claiming that the new law, as applied to abandonment, placed rejected cases which had been rendered under it in the same position they held at the first application. Gen. DUNCAN, the present Acting Commissioner, took the papers but reserved his decision. Among the persons present were Ex-Commissioner FOOTE, Mr. ALLERTON, of New-York, the President of the Goodyear Rubber Company; Mr. HOVEY, of New-York, the President of the Goodyear Pencil Company.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS OF THE YEAR.

It appears by official data that the number of foreign passengers who arrived in this country during the year ending with December last was 284,815—their destination being as follows: New-York, 224,688; Massachusetts, 24,217; California, 12,748; Oregon, 1,806; Maryland, 9,272; Texas, 551; Florida, 470; Pennsylvania, 5,870; Connecticut, 15; Rhode Island, 10; Michigan, 265; Washington Territory, 186. These passengers included 145,497 from Great Britain, 83,598 from Germany, 14,136 from Sweden and Norway, 11,568 from China, 25 from Africa, 74 from Japan, 2 from Asia, and 1 from India.

REWARD FOR SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported a bill appropriating $5,000 in full satisfaction of the claim of Miss ANNA ELLA CARROLL, of Maryland, for services in furnishing valuable information to the War Department during the late rebellion, and for preparing certain useful publications during the same period upon an understanding with the War Department. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, in a letter to Senator HOWARD, states that in or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss CARROLL called on him as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition, which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and adopt, instead, the Tennessee River, and handed to him the plan of a campaign, which plan he submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted.

CABRAL IN SAN DOMINGO.

Late accounts from San Domingo verify those previously received, that CABRAL's forces are small in number, owing to desertions and other causes; and it is further stated that he occasions but little, if any trouble, to the Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND RECEPTION.

The second reception of the President and Mrs. GRANT, to-night, was attended by a brilliant and fashionable crowd, numbering several thousands, among which were many persons distinguished in official and civil life here. Mrs. GRANT was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Secretary FISH and Mrs. Ex-Gov. MORGAN, of New-York. The Vice-President and Mrs. COLFAX, a number of Senators and their wives, several foreign Ministers, a number of distinguished army and navy officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and others, paid their respects to the President and Mrs. GRANT during the evening.

THE CABINET RUMORS.

Rumor is still busy in asserting that several members of the Cabinet will be superseded by the first of March, but those gentlemen having been separately interrogated by their friends, yesterday and today, disclaim any knowledge whatever of such changes; and, so far as is known from other executive sources, there is no present prospect of a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

James H. Coggeshall, to be United States Marshal for Rhode Island; Samuel R. Harlow, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New-York; Ebenezer J. Wells, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado; Joseph W. Fisher, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Capt. Dominick Lynch, on the retired list of the navy, to be Captain on the active list; Commander Samuel R. Franklin, to take his original position as Commander.

PROPOSED NEW MARKET.

The Wants of the Long Island Farmers—Meeting of Property-Owners of the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards.

A meeting of the property-holders of the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards was held at Jefferson Hall, in Avenue A, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, last evening, Mr. J. SCHILLING in the chair. The object of the meeting was to express sympathy and offer co-operation with the Long Island farmers in their efforts to obtain suitable market accommodation for the transportation and sale of their market produce in this City.

Mr. SCHILLING, in an address, spoke of the space in the rear of and surrounding the Eighteenth Ward Market, as a good depot for the farmers. He stated that the Controller had guaranteed the vacant lots in the rear of the market for that purpose.

It was resolved that a committee of five and the Chairman be appointed to accompany the Committee of the Eighteenth Ward Market Association on their visit to Jamaica, L. I., next Monday. The Committee appointed consists of Messrs. Charles Heckman, John Keck, William Worth and James Trainor, together with the Chairman.

Market Accommodations in the Twenty-First Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, was held at Glass' Hall, No. 216 Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. JOHN SHAUGNESSY in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Col. W. H. FARRAR and Mr. G. PULLMAN. Col. FARRAR said that the object of the meeting was to get at something conclusive and decisive, to aid the Long Island farmers to find a place to dispose of their produce. He said that the meeting was not called in the interest of any property-holders, but that it might be well for the farmers to direct their attention to the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, which offered excellent accommodations, and was also convenient to the up-town Long Island ferries.

Mr. PULLMAN said that the subject was one which interests every one that buys a pound of butter or a head of cabbage. He was opposed to "middlemen." Butter can be traced sometimes through six hands before it reaches the consumer from the producer. Let there be, he said in conclusion, as many producers as possible, brought directly in contact with the consumer.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, In view of the fact of the differences now existing between the produce-dealers of Long Island and the municipal market authorities of this City, and with knowledge of the fact that said dealers have no proper facilities for the sale and disposition of their produce, and in order to further the interests of both producer and consumer, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of the upper portion of New-York cordially tender their hearty aid and co-operation to the Long Island dealers, in an endeavor to establish a suitable location for supplying the consumers of this City with their daily wants; and,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to present the sense of this body to the Long Island producers.

Messrs. JOHN SHAUGNESSY, JOHN GLASS and Col. W. H. FARRAR were appointed the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Personal.

Hon. Nathaniel Paige and Gen. Pleasonton, of Washington; Hon. James Cowen, of Tennessee; Judge Spencer, of Syracuse, and M. J. Ward, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. E. S. Peirce, of Michigan; Hon. L. B. Church, of Montana; Chas. Wendell, of Albany; Col. Bates, of the United States Army, and W. H. Hilbert, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieut.-Commander E. B. Batchelder, of the United States Navy, and Dr. Geo. B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Kenyon, of Colorado, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. H. C. Dodge, of the United States Army, and W. G. Whitely, of Delaware, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Walter McQueen, of Schenectady, and B. R. Riordan, of South Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

Marriage of the Daughter of Ex-Minister Motley—Scenes in an English Country Church—The Attendance.

On the 18th of January the Motley-Sheridan wedding, which has been so long talked of, took place at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, England. The London *Morning Post* of the 19th gives the following account of the event:

"Yesterday was solemnized at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, the marriage between Mr. ALGERNON SHERIDAN, second son of Mr. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, and Miss MARY LOTHROP MOTLEY, second daughter of the distinguished author and historian, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America. The celebration of the event was appointed to take place in the village church, which was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, while arches similarly ornamented were erected from distance to distance along the road by which the bridal party were to pass from the Park of Frampton to the sacred building.

THE CHURCH.

The little church is not without historic interest, independent of its intrinsic beauty. It is said to have been erected in the reign of EDWARD III., and the nave, which is compass-roofed, is adorned with square panels, showing the device of the rose and sun belonging to King EDWARD IV., the said panels painted alternately gold and azure. The pulpit, which is of carved stone, is of great antiquity, as are many of the monuments and brasses contained within the walls, perpetuating the memory of the ancient family of the BROWNES, from which Mrs. SHERIDAN is descended. A curious effigy of Sir JOHN BROWNE, in complete armor, with his wife, JANE PORTMAN, A. D. 1627, is among the tombs. A rich modern font, presented by Mr. SHERIDAN's sister, the Duchess of SOMERSET, stands near the south door; and from time to time during a long series of years Mr. SHERIDAN has repaired and beautified this ancient structure, terminating his labor of love with the recent entire restoration of the south aisle, and an exact repetition of the old oak roof with its gold and azure roses. Windows of stained glass, in remembrance of two of Mr. SHERIDAN's brothers, of his mother, (erected by the late Countess of GIFFORD,) of Mrs. SHERIDAN's uncle and father, and lately another of extreme beauty, presented by Hon. Mrs. NORTON, in memory of her eldest son, FLETCHER NORTON, (designed and executed by FRIES, of Vienna,) add to the rich and solemn appearance of the church. It has also a feredos of colored and inlaid marbles in the best possible style. In former times the spot now occupied by the family-seat of Frampton Court was the site of a priory; a cell to the Abbey of St. Stephens, at Caen; and King HENRY IV., in the sixth year of his reign, recites a charter of RICHARD I. confirming to that Abbey, as donations of King WILLIAM and Queen MAUD, the two manors of Frampton and Bincombe.

THE WEDDING PARTY AND CEREMONIES.

Through these scenes—and with as little thought as possible, we should apprehend, of their memorable or monkish associations—the bridal party of yesterday wended its way to the rural church. No "setting down at the doors" being possible to carriages, the successive groups passed through the churchyard in gay attire on foot, protected by a carpet from the damp sod. Five bridesmaids in pink silk dresses, with overskirts of white silk grenadine, trimmed with white silk fringe, and tiny bonnets of white tulle with pink roses and tulle vails, attended the bride: Miss HELEN SHERIDAN, sister of the bridegroom; Miss SUSAN MOTLEY, sister of the bride; Miss RUSSELL STURGIS, together with a very juvenile bridesmaid, the Hon. MARCIA BAMPFYLDE, grandchild of Mrs. SHERIDAN, and the daughter of Lord and Lady POLTIMORE, and Miss CARLOTTA NORTON, granddaughter of Hon. Mrs. NORTON. The bride was attired in white satin, with unusually rich Brussels lace vail and double flounces, orange-flower wreath, and diamond ear-rings and necklet. The group of relatives and friends seemed to set Winter at defiance, to judge by the beauty of the shimmering light silks and shawls of various colors that were displayed on the occasion. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. T. KIER SHERIDAN, the bridegroom's brother, acted as "best man."

Previous to the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. RICHARD TUDOR, vicar of Frampton, the village choir of children sang a wedding hymn; they sang also the choral responses during the service. The party then returned to Frampton Court, where a splendid breakfast had been provided. The inevitable appearance of one of Gunter's wedding cakes was, as usual, hailed with much glee, and, in compliment to the bride's nationality, it was ornamented with the American colors. The union just formed brings the young lady a host of connections among some of the first families in Great Britain, and certainly, on the other side, no prouder descent can be boasted than she herself lays claim to, being the daughter of one of the most distinguished men, in his double capacity of author and diplomatist, who ever came from America to our shores.

THE HONEYMOON.

The newly-wedded pair left Frampton Court in the afternoon to spend the honeymoon at Poltimore Park, one of the country seats of the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Lord POLTIMORE. Mr. MOTLEY and his family will shortly proceed to the Hague, by invitation, we believe, from the Queen of the Netherlands, who has placed a residence at their disposal for the Winter. Meanwhile a more cheerful closing scene to his present residence among us could scarcely be imagined than the picturesque bridal of his accomplished and amiable daughter with one of the SHERIDAN family, whose name, like his own, has been rendered illustrious by superior talent and continued literary distinction.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Feb. 3, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer; Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.07	48	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.99	44	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.35	31	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.72	35	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.08	49	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.55	28	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	30.02	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	40	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.98	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.16	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.95	30	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.09	23	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.16	69	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.18	41	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.17	46	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.02	32	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.30	53	N.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.17	43	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.31	54	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.62	33	S. W	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.98	32	....	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	29.61	29	N. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.77	42	S. W.	V. gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.01	39	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.26	27	N. W.	High.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.72	32	W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.12	50	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.09	43	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.05	32	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O	30.03	31	S. W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.82	46	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.01	46	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-London	29.51	33	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Norfolk	29.87	47	S. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Exiles of Erin—Interview with a Colored Delegation.

The Fenian exiles during the forenoon of yesterday spent their time very quietly. In the afternoon many private individuals and friends of the I. R. B. made long calls and were very desirous of holding long conversations with such of the released as were willing to be thus interviewed. At a later hour JOHN SAVAGE, J. BARRY, and Gen. MILLEN called on behalf of the Executive Council of the Brotherhood, and had a long interview with the exiles in private. The result of the deliberations of this conclave was kept a profound secret. Afterward a colored delegation from the Eighth Ward came to pay their respects and to congratulate O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his brethren on their freedom, and to propose a basis of organization in the future for the perpetuation of liberty. This brought the afternoon to a close, and the gentlemen went to dinner, having for their guest JOHN MITCHEL. In the evening, it was proposed to prepare a suitable reply to the Working Men's International Association, whose address, with the reply, will be given to the Press today.

The Mysterious Assassin Again.

The assassin who for the last few weeks has kept the Eastern District in terror, appears to have transferred the scene of his operations to the Fifth and Sixth Wards. On Thursday night two young ladies were attacked by him, but were not seriously injured.

The Tunnel Troubles.

Last night the legal representatives of the Erie Railway Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, went to Washington to examine witnesses in the matter of the tunnel troubles. Mr. LEON ABBETT represents the Erie Company, and Messrs. JACOB VANATTA and COURTLANDT PARKER the Delaware and Lackawanna. They will examine Judge J. P. BRADLEY, who was the counsel of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS; Mr. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, who was formerly a director of the Erie Company, and others. A new motion will be made before the Chancellor, on Tuesday next, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, asking for a modification of the recent order respecting the use of the tunnel.

Duty of Good Citizens—The Fruits of Misgovernment—Shall We Have Reform?

From the Troy Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES very clearly points out the difficulties in the way of municipal reform. We elsewhere print its forcible presentation of the case. The subject affords food for serious thought. Are free institutions to prove a failure as applicable to large cities? Are they adapted only to a sparse population and a virtuous people? Now, it must be admitted, is the trial crisis which is to decide the question.

It is a lamentable fact that those who have most at stake seem to take the least interest in governmental affairs. It is difficult to get them to move at all in political enterprises, or engage in any service for the working out of municipal reform. They sneer at politics and politicians. They will not attend the primary political meetings. These are left to the management of the few, or to be run by the most irresponsible persons. Many of our best citizens can hardly be persuaded to come out and vote at the elections. The results of this state of things are before us, bad government follows. Power is placed in unworthy hands. Municipal maladministration becomes bolder and bolder. It robs without mercy. It levies enormous taxes upon the people. It establishes rings to invade the elective franchise and put all law at defiance. Look at the Government of New-York City today. It is in the hands of bold, bad men, who steal without compunction and by the million. Look at the tendency of government in all our cities. It is in the same direction. Consider the prodigality and corruption that seem to have full sweep at Albany in the Government of the State. We see that expenses have been increased about one-half, or to the amount of $260,000 in the departments alone since 1865, whereas from a depreciation of values and the appreciation of currency they should have been largely reduced. We see a loss to the people of more than $2,600,000 in a single year—a loss which must be made up by direct taxation—on account of the mismanagement of the canals and the squandering of their revenues. And now, returning to the subject of municipal governments, we find a still worse state of affairs. Tammany draws from $23,000,000 to $25,000,000 from the taxpayers of New-York on account of City Government. At least $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 of this is stolen and divided among the Ring and its workers of fraud and iniquity. The amount is more than one-third the entire cost of the ordinary expenditures of the Government of the United States! This for the Metropolis. And here, in our own city, we find municipal and county expenditures vastly increased over the highest amounts of even war times. More than $800,000 of taxes this year, equal to $18 a head for every person residing within the city limits!

And yet those most concerned submit like lambs to the slaughter. They do nothing for reform. They will have nothing to do with politics. They allow the political juggernaut to run right on crushing everything before it. Scolding is no use; only absolute suffering, with want and beggary, or imminent personal danger to life itself, can move the respectable classes of all parties to assert their rights. And when that time comes, may it not be too late? That is the question.

The NEW-YORK TIMES very clearly sums up the difficulties of the situation. Men, honest men, too, will stick to party, even in our municipal contests that ought to be entirely free from the general partisan issues which really have no bearing whatever upon local government. This is all wrong. It is putting power into the hands of political rings, and the people have to bleed for it.

If we could get the honest men to act together for their own interests, subordinating partisan passion to the public good, great and radical reforms might be worked out in municipal government this very year. Expenditures might be reduced one-third at least, rents would be largely diminished as the result, all the expenses of city living greatly lessened, and more prosperous times follow. Besides all this, a check would be put upon the political demoralization that is threatening everything like integrity, and the security of the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights. Who doubts it?

Honest citizens may, if they will, enforce reform. Will they do it? The New-York TIMES tells them how it may be done. Or, submitting quietly to fearfully augmenting evils, will they allow self-government to go down in corruption and lose all themselves in the disaster thus virtually invited?

A new journal, devoted to the discussion of subjects connected with life insurance, has just been started. The first number promises well, and will be found worth the attention of all persons who have insured their lives, or think of doing so. Its editor, Mr. SIDNEY ASHMORE, is a man of high character, and his abilities will enable him to produce a journal at once interesting and valuable.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has again received a large supply of foreign publications. The *Graphic* is, as usual, a very fine number, and the *Illustrated London News* has some striking pictures from the seat of war. *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Academy*, and the *Saturday Review* will also be found on BRENTANO's counters.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the daily NEW-YORK TIMES is now the best family paper, and the most attractive to the general reader, published in the City.

It contains all the foreign and domestic news of the day in an intelligent form, and without being "padded out" by sensational head lines, and comments introduced in New-York.

It gives a full and complete summary of European news received by the latest mails, and carefully prepared for this paper.

The most interesting topics in the week's exchanges are described in the "Notes and Comments," which have for some time been a special feature of the journal.

There is always at least one attractive story in each issue, and very often two, besides copious LITERARY SELECTIONS from the best books and magazines, adapted to the taste of all classes of readers. In these extracts, as in all other departments of the journal, care is taken that nothing shall appear which may not be read by young and old of both sexes.

It always contains several original articles at times on curious and always on interesting subjects, written by able writers and in an attractive style.

Also readable letters from some of our correspondents abroad; the home and foreign theatrical news and gossip of the week; notes on Fine Arts in the City, editorial articles and notes in a great part on social topics, &c., &c.

There is more to read in this paper, and a greater variety of carefully prepared original matter, than in any other publication issued in this City.

See the copy for Sunday next as a specimen.

Advertisers will find this the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

Those who have read the Sunday issues of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral, and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept out from the family circle, while it has something to please all healthy tastes.—*The Evening Mail.*

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City.—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat; which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, the TROCHES are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

Dandruff on the Head.

A lady or gentleman afflicted with this annoying uncleanly, unhealthy, scurfy or scaly deposit should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who cures all diseases or complaints which destroy the hair with special prescriptions.

Wood Hangings Perfected.

For sale in every variety by G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, New-York, or CHAS. W. SPURR, Boston, hard-wood wainscoting from $1 upward, per running foot.

Removed.

KELTY'S Furniture and Curtain stores to Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, between 4th st. and Astor-place.

$2,000 worth of Diamonds were Stolen from George N. Bissell, 5th-av., through a second-story window. A sneak-thief forced open a second-story window in the house of F. Mayer, 56th-st., the same night. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gave the alarm, and nothing was lost. In both cases the family were at dinner.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, &c. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

FOSDICK—DATER.—On Thursday, 2d February, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, C. BALDWIN FOSDICK, to CARRIE R., daughter of Hiram R. Dater.

LEA—SERGEANT.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, at the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y., by Rev. W. T. Wilson, RICHARD M. LEA, to SERENA R., youngest daughter of William Sergeant.

LITCHFIELD—SANDS.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Feb. 2, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., assisted by Rev. Benjamin Paddock, D. D., EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD to MADELINE M. SANDS, all of Brooklyn.

SEAWALL—HILTON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, by Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, J. G. SEAWALL, of New-York, to C. ELIZABETH HILTON, of Yonkers.

STURGES—KEECH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, AUGUSTUS W. STURGES to ISABELLA V., only daughter of Thomas T. Keech, all of this City.

DIED.

AVERILL.—On Feb. 2, AUGUSTIN, son of the late Augustin Averill, of this City, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral from the house of his cousin, J. Thompson Young, No. 143 East 35th-st., on Saturday, 4th inst., at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BONNEL.—At Summit, N. J., Thursday morning, Feb. 2, of diphtheritic croup, ELOISE, daughter of Jonathan and Emily L. Bonnel, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BRAGG.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1871, after a long and painful illness, ALEXIS BRAGG, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BURNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, THOMAS C. BURNS, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, John D. Willard Lodge, F. & A. M., and the New-York Firemen's Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 205 East 15th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rondout, Rochester, N. Y., and Charleston, S. C., papers, please copy.

BURTNETT.—On Friday, 3d inst., at the residence of his son, William, No. 13 Cottage-place, DANIEL BURTNETT, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

BRYMER.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, MARIA BRYMER, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 135 Read-st., on Sunday, at 1 P. M.

BRUSH.—At his residence, in Williamsburg, L. I., Jan. 31, after a protracted illness, JESSE BRUSH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 172 2d-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

COMSTOCK.—At Glen Echo, Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, HELEN H., wife of Charles C. Comstock, and daughter of Jonathan Hunt, born in New-York City, aged 24 years, 5 months and 7 days.

☞ New-York and Springfield papers please copy.

FRAZEE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, ABRAHAM, aged six months and sixteen days; also, on Friday, Feb. 3, DAVID C., aged six months and eighteen days, infant sons of Abraham and Amelia Frazee.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of their parents, No. 32 Commerce-st.

GARDNER.—At Vevay, Switzerland, on the 16th January, CHARLES P., son of Albert and Lavinia Augusta Gardner, in the 10th year of his age.

HAMERSLEY.—At her residence in Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 1., ADELAIDE M. ODILE BRANDEGEE, wife of Andrew S. Hamersley, and daughter of the late Jacob Brandegee, of New-Orleans, La.

Her funeral will be attended from St. Mary's Church, Norwalk, on Monday, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives from New-York may reach the church by the 8 o'clock express train from 27th-st. The remains will be deposited in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New-York, at 4 o'clock the same day.

HEWETT.—Feb. 1, Dr. J. G. HEWETT, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and members of Covenant Lodge of I. O. O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his residence, No. 248 East 40th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M.

KIRK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM KIRK, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Girard-av., near Juliet-st., West Morrisania, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 11½ A. M., without further notice.

McCORKINDALE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2, DUNCAN McCORKINDALE, formerly of Campbelltown, Scotland, aged 26 years.

The frinds of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Park-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

McMILLAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, SUSIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Robert H. and the late Susan E. McMillan, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Stanton, Jr., No. 419 West 23d-st., on Saturday.

MORNINGSTAR.—On Friday, Feb. 3, MARY, wife of Chas. Morningstar, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 109 Second-place, Brooklyn, Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2½ P.M.

☞ Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville papers please copy.

ROGERS.—At Mamaroneck, Jan. 31, JAMES T. ROGERS, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 12 M. Conveyances will meet the 9 and 11½ A. M. trains from New-York.

MAMARO LODGE, No. 653 F. & A. M.—*Brethren:* You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, to be held in the lodge-room on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of brother JAMES T. ROGERS. Members of adjacent lodges are invited to attend.

WM. M. GAMBLING, W. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Secretary.

STRYKER.—At Orange, N. J., on 2d inst., ELIZABETH V., wife of A. C. Stryker, and daughter of Thomas M. Vanderveer, aged 35 years.

Funeral on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the Reformed Church, Freehold, N. J., at 10½ o'clock.

STORMS.—On Friday, the 3d inst., SARAH STORMS, widow of Robert Storms, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Haley, No. 5 Essex-st., Jersey City.

SKINNER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D. LL. D., senior Professor of the Union Theological Seminary of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-av. and 35th-st.

The directors, Faculty and students of the Union Theological Seminary, members of the Presbytery of New-York, and the clergy generally of the City and vicinity, are specially invited to meet in the chapel of the church at 1 P. M.

WATSON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, Mr. JAMES WATSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 315 Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—At Rahway, N. J., Friday morning, Feb. 3, JOANNA R., wife of John Woodruff, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on St. George's-av., on Monday, Feb. 6, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 and 1 o'clock trains from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED!

READ TODAY'S GLOBE.

Owing to the immense demand for the article exposing gamblers and their tricks, which appeared in Monday's and Wednesday's GLOBE, its production is again compelled, and it will, for the third time, appear, with additions, in

TODAY'S GLOBE,

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED!

THE MICROSCOPE—WHAT IT SHOWS US.

Rev. E. C. BOLLES will deliver his fourth and last lecture on *The Microscope and What it Shows Us*, at the Chapel of Our Father, Clermont-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn,

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The fourth lecture comprises the Microscope in the Animal World, the Microscope and its Legal, Commercial and Medical Uses, the Microscope and Polarized Light.

Ticket of admission, 50 cents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11½, and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

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$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

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THE POST-OFFICE.

Foreign Mails to and From This City in One Year.

Eight Tons of Mails Every Week—Large Increase in Quantity a Consequence of the Cheap Postal System—The Increase and Decrease in the Mails Last Year—What the War Has Done—Comparison Between 1869 and 1870.

The actual extent of the business of the Post-office of such a city as New-York is but little known to those who daily drop into the letter-box a few letters for transmission to different parts of the world. Their own share therein is but trifling, but the aggregate shows very conclusively that "mony a mickle makes a muckle." The yearly report of the Postmaster, which, for the year 1870, has just been received, discloses much valuable and interesting statistical matter relative to the nature and extent of the business of the Department.

In the matter of regular business and private correspondence, it might reasonably be supposed that outside events would make but a slight difference in the quantity of mail matter dispatched and received, but the returns show the reverse to be the case. Slight causes produce great results therein. Internal troubles, changes in revenue, Government and other causes, which are, in reality, calculated to affect the domestic policy of a country, have a corresponding influence on their relations, business and private, with other countries.

The question of a system of cheap postage has been long talked of. An important step in this direction was taken with regard to foreign mails at the beginning of last year, and the returns of the year add another to the already existing strong proofs in its favor. The reduction in the rates of foreign postage has had the effect of greatly increasing the number of letters received and sent. The following is the annual report for 1870:

Mails Sent.	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
British	3,240,455	$211,603 80
North German Union, direct	791,870	50,163 85
North German Union, via England	1,171,531	140,964 52
France	174,005	17,742 84
Belgium	48,069	5,195 59
Netherlands	78,735	7,873 50
Switzerland	128,590	15,000 80
Italy	72,971	7,702 15
Total Europe	5,706,226	$456,247 05
West Indies	458,209	52,295 98
Total sent	6,164,435	$508,543 03

The letters sent from New-York for foreign countries prove to be greater than those received, as is shown by the following table:

Mails received.	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
British	3,028,685	$186,875 70
North German Union, direct	667,827	66,272 14
North German Union, via England	1,091,545	169,996 46
France, direct	70,568	7,056 80
Belgium	44,013	4,886 46
Netherlands	68,014	7,475 45
Switzerland	125,168	14,456 85
Italy	90,761	10,051 33
Total received from Europe	5,186,581	$467,071 19
West Indies	529,133	55,716 87
Total foreign mails received	5,715,714	$522,788 06

The vast increase in the foreign mail business done in the New-York Post-office will be seen by the following:

GRAND TOTAL.

	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
Mails sent	6,164,435	$508,543 03
Mails received	5,715,714	522,788 06
Grand total of foreign mail matter received and distributed from New-York Post-office	11,880,149	$1,031,331 09

The immensity of these figures places them almost beyond comprehension, but this may be realized by considering the fact that in one year, allowing only a quarter of an ounce to each letter, and they will certainly average more than that, there have been received at the Post-office in New-York alone about ninety-three tons of foreign letters, which would require nearly one hundred double trucks, allowing each truck to carry a heavy load.

The difference between the amount of matter sent and received also demands a passing notice. Although the number of letters sent is greater than those received, the value of the postage thereon is less, which is explained by the postage from some foreign countries to New-York being greater than from New-York to them.

	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
Mails sent	6,164,435	$508,543 03
Mails received	5,715,714	522,788 06
Excess sent over rec'd	448,721	
Excess of value in received over sent		$14,245 03

It must further be borne in mind that these statistics refer solely to foreign matter received in the New-York Post-office for distribution here or transmission abroad, and do not include mails from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit and other cities, which dispatch direct mails that arrive here for shipment in sealed bags, and are sent through without being opened or entering into the reports of the New-York office. Closed mails from Canada also pass through New-York.

The foreign mail of New-York alone is nearly equal to that of the whole of the rest of the United States, which will give as a general total about $2,000,000 as the value of the postage on foreign letters to and from the United States and other countries. Such an exhibit shows with a startling force the vast extent and importance of the commercial and private interests existing between this and other countries.

A COMPARISON.

The steady growth of postal communication between the United States and foreign countries is shown by a careful comparison of the business of the Department in the year last past and the previous year. The statistics show a large increase in the number of letters, although in nearly all instances they show a decrease in amount of postage, which will be explained:

	British Letters.		Amount.
Sent 1869	2,392,060		$299,993 33
Sent 1870	3,240,455		211,603 80
Increase	848,395	Dec..	$88,389 53
Received 1869	1,985,314		232,476 47
Received 1870	3,028,685		186,875 70
Increase	1,043,371	Dec..	$45,600 77
Total increase	1,891,766	Dec..	$133,990 30

The vast increase in the number of letters sent to and received from Britain during the past year is explained by the fact that a large portion of the French and German mails have, during the war, been carried in English vessels, and have passed through England to their destination, from which England alone has reaped a prodigious benefit, which certainly might have accrued to the United States could the postal matter have been carried direct in American vessels. The great amount thus derived by England in consequence of the European war by carrying mail matter alone can be seen by glancing at the figures, which show an increase of nearly 2,000,000 letters sent and received during the year. The decrease in amount is owing to the reduction in the rate of postage, which was made at the beginning of the year, from twelve cents to six cents.

NORTH GERMAN UNION (VIA ENGLAND.)

Sent 1869	506,303	$81,460 60
Sent 1870	1,171,531	140,964 52
Increase	635,228	$59,503 92
Received 1869	689,507	$115,951 07
Received 1870	1,091,545	169,996 46
Increase	1,037,266	$113,549 31

The great increase in the quantity of mail matter for the North German Union, via England, is owing entirely to the fact already stated, that, in consequence of the war, the greater part of the matter could not go direct; and the fact that the increase in one year in letters sent, is greater than the total number sent the year before, shows conclusively the immense advantage derived by England. The increase in amount is not as great in proportion as in the number of letters, owing to a reduction in the rate of postage. The mails thus carried by England are conveyed in closed bags for transit, on which the British Post-office receives two and a half cents per ounce, and are transmitted by them across the channel to Belgium.

NORTH GERMAN UNION, (DIRECT.)

Sent 1869	1,181,934	$121,514 04
Sent 1870	791,870	50,163 85
Decrease	390,064	$71,350 19
Received 1869	971,875	$99,262 58
Received 1870	667,827	66,272 14
Decrease	304,043	$32,990 44
Total decrease	694,112	$104,340 83

The decrease in the mail by this line is apparent by the increase of the same mail via England, though from the figures it is evident there has been an actual increase in total quantity of mail matter conveyed between New-York and Germany amounting in number of letters to 343,154, and in value to $9,208 68.

FRANCE.

Sent 1869	766,601	$116,976 55
Sent 1870	174,005	17,742 84
Decrease	592,596	$99,233 71
Received 1869	655,635	101,063 79
Received 1870	70,568	7,056 80
Decrease	585,067	$94,006 99
Total decrease	1,177,663	$193,240 70

The great decrease in the amount of postal matter between New-York and France is, of course, chiefly owing to the war there, and offers a striking commentary upon the fearful effects of such barbarism. But many letters for France have been transmitted through England, affording another opportunity for John Bull to fill his already plethoric pocket.

BELGIUM.

Sent 1869	38,645		$5,683 00
Sent 1870	48,069		5,195 59
Increase	9,424	Dec....	$487 41
Received 1869	35,402		$5,448 91
Received 1870	44,013		4,886 46
Increase	8,611	Dec....	$562 45
Total increase in letters	18,035		
Total decrease in amount			$1,049 86

The rate of postage to and from Belgium has been reduced one-third since the first of last year, which alone accounts for the increase in the number of letters, and the decrease in the amount of postage. A result that cannot but be satisfactory to all who favor a cheap postage system, and augurs well for the future increase in the business of the office.

NETHERLANDS.

Sent 1869	65,044		$9,700 79
Sent 1870	78,735		7,873 50
Increase	13,691	Dec....	$1,827 29
Received 1869	55,138		$8,272 78
Received 1870	68,014		7,475 45
Increase	12,876	Dec....	$797 33
Total increase	26,567	Dec....	$2,624 62

The increase in the number of letters to and from the Netherlands shows a like satisfactory improvement in the business done. The decrease in the amount is owing to the reduction in the rate of postage one-third. The difference shows a satisfactory improvement in business, even without the reduction in rate.

SWITZERLAND.

Sent 1869	109,489		$16,400 25
Sent 1870	128,590		15,000 80
Increase	19,101	Dec....	$1,399 45
Received 1869	110,022		$16,480 50
Received 1870	125,168		14,456 85
Increase	15,146	Dec....	$2,023 65
Total increase	34,247	Inc....	$575 90

The mail from Switzerland shows a good increase in the number of letters. The decrease in the amount of letters sent is owing to the rate of postage having been reduced from this country to Switzerland, while it does not show as great a decrease in proportion to the reduction, owing to postage on extra national letters.

ITALY.

Sent 1869	54,629		$8,150 60
Sent 1870	72,971		7,702 15
Increase	18,342	Dec....	$448 45
Received 1869	76,295		$11,548 53
Received 1870	90,761		10,051 33
Increase	14,466	Dec....	$1,497 20
Total increase	32,808	Dec....	$1,945 65

The decrease on the amount of the Italian mail is owing to the reduction of the rate of postage one-third of the original rate. The increase in the number of letters may be in part accounted for by the impetus thus given to correspondence between the two countries, but chiefly by the fact that by special arrangement with the British Post-office, mails for the East Indies, China, Japan and other places in the East go direct to Brindisi, in Italy, and are thence sent to the East Indies, thus effecting a saving of eight cents on every letter. The Italian mail is thus becoming of great importance, and is expected to so increase in a few years that it will exceed the total mails to Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland.

WEST INDIES.

Sent 1869	493,971	$61,191 71
Sent 1870	458,209	52,295 98
Increase	35,762	$8,895 73
Received 1869	566,339	$71,794 65
Received 1870	529,133	55,716 87
Decrease	37,206	$16,077 78
Total decrease	72,968	$24,973 51

The enormous decrease in the mails to and from the West Indies, which include the whole of South America and the islands of the Pacific, can only be accounted for by the continual state of civil war which has existed in those countries during the past year, and which, from the want of direct and certain means of communication with those countries, has affected the postal communication to the great extent shown by the above statistics, equaling fully twenty-five per cent. of the whole.

The following complete statistics will clearly demonstrate the great increase of the business of the past year over that of the year before, while the comparisons between the mails sent and received, for each year, will also prove that the greatest increase has taken place in the letters dispatched from New-York to Europe.

GRAND TOTALS.

Total sent 1869			5,638,696
Total received 1869			5,145,527
Excess of sent over received			493,169
Amount of postage sent 1869			$724,070 87
Amount of postage received 1869			662,299 28
			$61,771 59
Number of letters sent 1870			6,164,435
Number of letters received 1870			5,715,714
Excess of sent over received			448,721
Amount of postage on sent 1870			$508,543 03
Amount of postage on received 1870			522,788 06
Excess of received over sent			$14,245 03
Sent 1869	$5,638,696		$724,070 87
Sent 1870	6,164,435		508,543 03
Increase	$525,739	Dec...	$215,527 84
Received 1869	$5,145,527		$662,299 28
Received 1870	5,715,714		522,788 06
Increase	$570,187	Dec...	$139,511 22
Grand total sent and received 1869	$10,784,223		$1,386,370 15
Grand total sent and received 1870	$11,880,149		1,031,331 09
Increase	$1,095,926	Dec...	$355,039 06

These grand totals bring the matter into a nutshell. They show, as a consequence, mainly, of the reduction of the postal rates there has been an increase in one year of over 1,000,000 letters, with a decrease in the value of the postage of $350,000, or the amount of postage under the old rate on less than one-third the number increased, showing conclusively that while the reduction of the rate of postage has greatly increased the amount of postal matter, there has at the same time been a steady increase growing out of enlarged business and private correspondence. Under such circumstances it may fairly be presumed that in a short time the increase of foreign postal matter will form perhaps the most important item in the Post-office Department, and that the increase in the number of letters will more than balance the apparent loss in amount consequent upon the reduction of the rates. The prospective increase in these mails points to a prospective necessary increase in the number of mail steamers, and a proportionate increase in the aggregate amount paid for carrying. An important fact, which American ship-owners should take deeply to heart and give earnest consideration to.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

While the present rate has been reduced, the cost of transportation has undergone a like diminution. The mails leaving New-York for Europe are four weekly, by the following lines of steamers: Cunard, Inman, Williams & Guion and Kunhardt & Co. Each mail will average at least 4,000 pounds, or eight tons weight including printed matter. The cost of transportation was, in 1869, twenty cents per ounce for letters and six cents per pound for printed matter.

On the reduction of the postal rates at the commencement of last year, payment of the high rate of transportation laid the previous year, was refused. The rate for sea postage was fixed at six cents per ounce for letters, and six cents per pound for printed matter. The steam-ship companies declined carrying the mails for that remuneration, and the Government was compelled to pay a proportionate amount for sea postage. The Government continuing to show a resolute front in the matter, Williams & Guion was the first to accede to the proposed reduced rate for transportation. Williams & Guion was quickly followed by the Bremen line, after which the Cunard and Inman lines agreed to carry the mails at the reduced rate of six cents an ounce for letters and six cents per pound for printed matter. Thus while the decrease in the value of letter postage actually allows for an increase in the number of letters of at least one-third of the total increase, the cost of transportation has been decreased upward of one-third, which in spite of the falling off in the amount, is in reality a gain to the New-York Post-office, the rates having been reduced only one-third, and in the case of the British, one-half the old rates.

NEWSPAPERS.

The printed mail matter is for the most part made up of newspapers, being chiefly daily and weekly New-York papers. Of the total quantity of mail matter of all kinds, the letters make up about one-third. The postal carriage of the printed matter, at six cents a pound, will alone amount to nearly $650 weekly. This prodigious amount of printed matter which is weekly sent from New-York by foreign mails includes nearly 100,000 copies of various New-York daily and weekly papers.

In the six months ending Dec. 31, 1870, there were 83,929 French newspapers received through the British Post-office, on which the United States collected two cents each on delivery, or $1,678 58, being the sole amount by which the United States has benefited in her postal system, in consequence of the war in Europe. While these figures show many startling realities with regard to the extent of the foreign postal service to and from New-York, which alone represents nearly one half of the foreign service of the United States, they show many humiliating circumstances, the chief of which is that this vast trade from a country claiming to be the equal of all others in commercial enterprise has to be contracted for with a rival Power.

Saengerfest Preparations.

The Fest Committee, formed by the Saengerbund societies, to make the arrangements for the twelfth general Saengerfest, announces that the various sub-committees have been fully organized. The musical portion of the festival will be under the direction of Messrs. Paur and Bergmann. The former will direct the vocal, and the latter the orchestral performances. The chief Bundes Dirigent, Mr. Paur, and the Bundes President, Dr. Heidenfeldt, will visit the various societies in this City and vicinity, during the present month, to examine what progress has been made in the rehearsal of the festival choruses, and a general rehearsal of these choruses is to be held in this City on the second of March. The ladies' choruses of the Liederkranz Society and singing academy are to participate in the reception concert. The Arion of Baltimore has informed the Committee that the Society intends to participate in the prize concert, for which five prize judges are to be appointed.

ESCAPE OF COL. ALEXANDER.

A Sharp Colonel and a Green Deputy-Marshal—Personating a Revenue Officer.

Col. John Alexander, a well-known resident of New-Orleans, personated a United States Internal Revenue officer in the Crescent City, and enjoyed the hospitality and consideration of several members of the Whisky Ring in that cosmopolitan municipality, on account of his liberal views on the subject of their repugnance to paying their whisky tax.

The Colonel's little game was discovered, and he made a flying trip to Boston, intending to proceed thence to Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of avoiding being bored by inquisitive United States deputy marshals; but his proposed trip to the Dominion was, unfortunately for him, interrupted by a prying detective, who insisted upon the gallant Colonel's being introduced to a United States Commissioner.

The Commissioner persuaded the Colonel that a trip to Canada during this cold weather would be most unseasonable, and that it would inure to the best interests of the Government for him to return to the balmy South, and there sacrifice his inclinations for travel by becoming "a frightful example" to point a moral in the cause of "revenue reform."

This appeal touched the Colonel's patriotism, and, attended by a United States Deputy Marshal as a body guard, he commenced his homeward journey. At Philadelphia, the chivalric Colonel and his faithful attendant occupied berths in a sleeping-car. The attendant was wooed and won by Morpheus. The Colonel was neither wooed nor won, and, on arriving in Wilmington, finding his faithful, &c., still sound asleep, and, envying him his sweet repose, he thought he would take a "constitutional" walk in order to quiet his nerves. He found the exercise so pleasant that he walked too far to enable him to return in time to catch the train, and he sat down to muse upon the mutability of human affairs. The more he thought, the more he became convinced that he ought to go to Canada—in fact, that he had a mission there. He accordingly took the next train running North, and is now, probably, inspecting the fortifications of Quebec.

The "faithful attendant" did not awake from his slumbers until the train arrived at the Monumental City, and he was then astonished to find that the Colonel had vanished from "his little bed." The "faithful," who is the embodiment of simplicity, waited in Baltimore for the arrival of the next train, thinking that the Colonel had been left at Wilmington, and would come on by the following train; but he waited in vain, and is now wending his way home to the "Hub," a sadder, if not a wiser man.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of the Commission Yesterday—The Proposed Enactment Discussed.

At an adjourned meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission held yesterday at their rooms in Duncan & Sherman's banking-house, the Committee on Transportation and Inter-communication reported through its Chairman, Mr. M. J. Wyeth. The report was accepted and laid over for consideration.

The following resolution, offered by A. Prentice at the last meeting, came up for consideration:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Commission it is not advisable to issue the bonds of Richmond County, or of the towns in said county, for the purpose of carrying out any of the improvements suggested, or to be suggested by this Commission, unless it be to pay for the land to be taken for the supply of water and the damages incident thereto, and the construction of ponds and the purchase and laying of water-pipes.

Mr. Westervelt, of Castleton, moved as an amendment, that after the "towns in said county" the words be inserted "to an amount greater than $1,000,000 in all."

Mr. Prentice spoke against the amendment, favoring the payment for each step of the proposed improvements as it was completed.

Mr. Bowman, of Northfield, spoke firmly in favor of this amendment, and Mr. Westervelt said that the amendment was not a call for bonding, but only gave a general expression of opinion as to the limitation of possible bonding.

Mr. Hornfager, of Southfield, said that, as the matter legally stands, there being no limitation to the discount, perhaps it would be better to tax the county.

Mr. Simonton, of Castleton, remarked here that the amendment did not propose that the county should be bonded for one dollar, but that it shall not exceed $1,000,000.

Mr. Prentice arose and suggested that the amendment was in direct opposition to the resolution which reads "we bond," for water, the amendment adding, and for $1,000,000 for a purpose yet unknown.

Mr. Westervelt again expressed Mr. Simonton's explanation of it.

After a few remarks in favor of the amendment by Mr. J. D. Dix, of Middletown, the question was put, a division of the house had, and the yeas carried it.

The resolution was next about to be offered when Robert Christie suggested that it would be better to vote it down and proceed immediately to the discussion of the bill. It prevailed.

Mr. Westervelt here moved that the bill be taken up and discussed section by section.

Mr. Prentice moved that the Commission be increased to ten, or two members from each township.

Mr. Wyeth moved as an amendment to add to these ten Commissioners "the Presidents for the time being of the several incorporated villages in the County of Richmond," thereby making their number sixteen.

Mr. Simonton objected on the ground that the bill would be damaged in the eyes of the Legislature by the appearance of a clause suggesting a partisan power.

Mr. Norvell said that unless we disconnect this matter from the politics of the county, and the present local government, the business of this Commission will be seriously injured. The question was put and Mr. Wyeth's motion was lost. Ballots for Commissioners for each town were taken with the following result: Middletown, J. D. Dix and William B. Duncan; Southfield, Samuel Barton and R. W. Cameron; Westfield, H. C. Seguine and B. Kreischer; Northfield, G. W. Jewett and G. Bowman; Castleton, R. B. Minturn and J. C. Greene.

The second and third sections were adopted.

Funeral of Charles H. Sweetser.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Charles H. Sweetser, who died in Pilatka, Fla., took place, yesterday afternoon, in the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, and were largely attended by the friends of the deceased and a few of the prominent journalists of the City. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Adams, who, in the course of his remarks, gave a brief sketch of Mr. Sweetser, speaking of his career as a journalist in this City, and referring to the fact that he died a Christian. Among those who were present in the church were some of the gentlemen who had been associated with him in his editorial labor, in this City, several of his classmates at Amherst College, Rev. Asa W. Clark, Charles D. Adams, Mason W. Tyler, Arthur W. Tyler and others. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sale of real estate made at the Exchange yesterday, (Feb. 3,) was effected by A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., as follows: Premises No. 17 Morton-street, comprising a lot 25 feet front by about 105 feet in depth, upon which are erected two frame buildings; sold to E. W. Albrecht for $12,100. The sale was made under the direction of Robert H. DeBaun, administrator of the estate of Henry DeBaun, deceased, by order of Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate. This same property was sold at auction in June last by Messrs. Muller & Co., and then brought $11,250. The transaction yesterday was a resale made in order to clear a defect in the title. The purchaser in each instance was the same, but in the estimation of the public the property has appreciated in value. The only other business transacted at the Exchange was a sale by Roberts & McGuire, under the direction of Francis M. Bixby, receiver, of a patent, issued in November, 1868, to Phillip Dunn and James Yates, of Trenton, N. J., for a spinal spike with screw thread. The patent was sold to Daniel Jackson for $90.

At private sale, V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, have sold a gore lot on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, thirty feet north of Sixty-third-street, for $26,000. The lot has a front of eighty-two feet on the avenue, with an average depth of twenty feet. The terms of sale were two-thirds cash.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold one lot on the north side of Sixty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $14,000, for which he has since been offered $15,000; also one lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, 25.6x100 feet, for $15,000.

Exchange Sales Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Premises s. s., No. 17 Morton-st., lot 25x about 105, with two frame buildings thereon, front and rear respectively........$12,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FOUR-story house No. 19 Waverley-place, near Broadway, 28.4x60, with two-story extension; lot 133 feet deep. Apply to GEORGE L. NEVIUS, No. 11 South-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. DENHAM & CO., REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS, No. 266 WEST 23D-ST. First door east of 8th-av., New-York.
J. DENHAM, J. B. WALLEY,
G. W. MERCER, S. F. JAYNE.

RENTS COLLECTED. HOUSES AND LOTS SOLD. FIRE INSURANCE.
This business has been successfully conducted under its present management for nearly thirty years. We have large facilities and experience in conducting all transactions properly connected with real estate.
Especial attention is given to the COLLECTION OF RENTS—taking entire charge of property, attending to repairs, paying taxes and assessments, &c., thus relieving owners of numerous annoyances incident to owning real estate in this City.
REFERENCE to more than one hundred landlords, for some of whom we have had property in charge for over twenty years. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—FOR SALE UNDER THE DIrection of Henry Rosenblatt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, the well-known and first-class premises, known as the Allemania Club-house, situated No. 18 East 16th-st., south side, between Union-square and 5th-av., a four-story brick building, 37.6 feet in width, and 181 feet in depth; it covers the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, which rents for $120 per night, &c. This is a first-rate chance, as it is splendid, improved property, and the most desirable location in the City for business purposes. For further particulars apply to HENRY ROSENBLATT, No. 455 Broadway.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF store and tenement property on 4th-av. near 125th-st.; price low; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

$14,000.—SULLIVAN-ST.—LARGE house and lot; easy terms. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY-two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 5th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 8th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,000 CASH, $3.550 MORTGAGE—House all improvements, Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, E. D. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE—SMALL HOUSE and five lots, elegant place, $25,000. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

COLUMBIA-ST., BETWEEN CLARK and Pierrepont, furnished brick house, $200 per month. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

WILLOUGHBY-AV.—THREE-STORY and basement house, bay window, $9,500. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

PORTLAND-AV., BETWEEN DE KALB and Lafayette, elegant brown-stone house; all improvements. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR NEW-YORK-av., very large house, ten lots of ground. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

MONTAGUE-ST., NEAR CLINTON, ELEgant brown-stone house; all improvements. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

COURT-ST.—ENTIRE BLOCK, $20,000; EASY terms. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at
BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, SOMERVILLE,
ROSELLE, CLINTON,
WESTFIELD, BLOOMSBURG, &c.,
Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.
Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

DELAWARE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—185 acres, near Milford, in healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good two-story house, 3,000 peach-trees, apple and pear orchards, five acres of small fruits, all in bearing. Price $10,000, half cash. Apply to owner, R. B. UNDERHILL, Milford, Del.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

BROADWAY—TO LET—THE SPAcious double marble store and basement, No. 596 Broadway, 55x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

MUST BE SOLD.—A STORE ON GREENwich-st., near Duane, 25x80, price $28,000; four lots and large brick edifice, one block from Union-square, 84x88, price $55,000. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 162 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 636 AND 638, extending through to Crosby-st.; also, house, No. 736 Broadway, opposite to Waverley-place, to let or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 162 Broadway; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupancy; $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET; rent low; near Broadway. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A NEW factory, with 200-horse water-power; foundry, dwelling-houses, boarding-house, farm, &c.; within 40 miles of New-York, near Harlem Railroad. Particulars at EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 294 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 138 East 19th-st., near Irving-place. Inquire of A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., or No. 10 East 41st-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AND BAR-room. Apply at No. 81 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between 28th and 40th sts., 6th and Park avs.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

A CORNER BETWEEN 3D AND 5TH avs. and 14th and 42d sts. wanted for business purposes. Address, stating locality and terms, ECKE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 M., AT THE EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HAIGHT, DECEASED.
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and fine basement, and all the modern improvements, No. 149, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lot, 20 feet by half the block; house, 20 by 55 feet; title perfect; $17,000 can remain on mortgage.
N. B.—Two mirrors will be sold separately from the house.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
F. R. SHERMAN, Executor, No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey. In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.
The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by said Bankrupt Corporation at Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of said Corporation, consisting of,
1st—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South sts., 147x269 feet, with front on both streets.
2d—The saw-mill property, including lock, canal and basins, with ample yard room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for immediate operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth Creek of about 270 feet, with substantial and capacious docks; the mill has been profitably operated for years, and controls an extensive and lucrative trade.
3d—The wheel factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 175x120 feet, with two substantial frame-work shops, 35x82 and 36x52 feet, well adapted for wood work of any description.
4th—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground, 270x275 feet, with front on the creek of about 276 feet, on which are substantial docks with sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 35x157, with ample engine-room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections, all of the best and most modern construction, and in complete order for immediate use. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 42x100, with spacious sheds and storage room.
5th—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 360 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek.
6th—A tract, 100 feet by about 358 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
7th—A tract, 100 feet by about 330 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
8th—A tract, 100 feet by about 302 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
9th—A tract, 100 feet by about 284 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
10th—A tract, 85 feet by about 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet.
Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possessing the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presents unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description.
Also, 5 lots, Nos. 21, 22, 24, 26 and 28, and gores of lots Nos. 19 and 20, situate between Marshall and Franklin sts., and designated by the above numbers on Block No. 49, on a map of the new manufacturing town of Elizabethport, on file in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, New-Jersey.
Also, 144 pine logs, 45 oak logs, and 286 hemlock logs.
Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.
C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York. ja14-2aw3wS&W*

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Coenties-slip, Morris and Greenwich sts., New-York, and on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—Sale in partition to close estate of the late R. R. Morris.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York;
COENTIES-SLIP, NEW-YORK—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-st.; lot 27x45 feet.
GREENWICH-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS-STREET—Valuable four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-st., and No. 9 Morris-st., together 51.4 feet front, 47.6 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-st., and 78.6 feet on inside line.
ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN—The two valuable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-st., north side, 75 feet west from Court-st.; each 25x50 feet; lots 80 feet deep.
Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.
If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon, on that day.
On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SALE PEREMPTORY, (By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig-iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.
Map and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 121 WEST 15TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., No. 121. The house is 53 feet deep, contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 20x103.3 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF STORE NO. 328 GREENWICH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Duane and Jay sts., No. 328. Lot 25x80 feet.

FARM AT AUCTION.—GOOD IMPROVED farm of 60 acres, thirty-five miles from New-York, near Stamford, Conn.; will be sold at public auction, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on FEB. 8, at 12 M. For particulars inquire of owners, at No. 83 Bowery, New-York, or of WILSON H. BLACKWELL, auctioneer, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

INFORM THEIR
FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY PROPOSE TO MAKE
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
NEXT,
FEB. 8, 9 AND 10,
A GRAND EXPOSITION OF GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND THE
EARLY SPRING SEASON.
THE BUILDING WILL BE ILLUMINATED
EACH EVENING, AND WILL REMAIN OPEN
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

WASHINGTON LAUNDRY.—LADIES' and gentlemen's washing and ironing, French fluting, embroidery and lace neatly and promptly done, without the trouble of calling, at the Washington Laundry, No. 220 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF THE CAPital stock of "The Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement Company" at a bargain. Address STOCK, Box No. 2,693 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL deliver a series of sermons on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at the New-England Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., on the following
SUBJECTS:
JAN. 29—"What is Sin?"
FEB. 5—"What is Regeneration?"
FEB. 12—"Bible View of God's Decrees."
FEB. 19—"Natural Evil."
FEB. 26—"The Resurrection."
MARCH 5—"Future Rewards and Penalties."
MR. RICHARDSON will also preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

CHURCH REFORM IN ITALY—A meeting on behalf of the work of the Italian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Right Rev. A. C. COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, Rev. R. H. PADDOCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and others.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., (south side,) between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. P. GRAVES, Evangelist, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Evidences of Conversion.* And at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Unpardonable Sin.* After the morning sermon, the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, will immerse several who have determined to follow Christ. Preaching every evening next week.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY EVENING in North Baptist Church, (corner Christopher and Bedford sts.,) Rev. JOHN W. BROUNER, Pastor. In the MORNING Mr. HUGO preaches in De Kalb-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Franklin-av.,) Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Catholic Countries.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and all are invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. and EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, except Monday and Saturday.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., will deliver an address to Young Men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY 5th, Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Protracted meetings TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, next week.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING—Under auspices of National Temperance Society, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, in church corner 29th-st. and 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., and other distinguished speakers. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. BACKMAN, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. J. D. DRIVER, of the Oregon Conference. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and Sabbath-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Come.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 5½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Divine service in this Church SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will continue his course of sermons on the Prophecies. Subject—*Second Discourse on Babylon.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Contrast between the Righteous and the Wicked in Eternity*, and at 7½ P. M. to young men on *Motives to Early Piety.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT at 7½ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted by signs. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, PROTESTANT Episcopal, 57th-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, Rector, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, Associate.—Preaching every SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermons on SUNDAY by the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DR. CHEEVER will preach in the church, Lexington-av. and 46th-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Sign of the Prophet Jonah*, and Dr. SANDERSON will repeat, at 10½ o'clock A. M., his sermon on *The Memorial Offering.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder GEO. W. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Two Houses of Israel; They Are Not All Israel Who Are of Israel.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. EVENING subject—*The Sin of Moses.* Children's Church at 3 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D.D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Addresses in the EVENING by Bishop COXE and others on *Church Reform in Italy.*

COOPER UNION SERVICE.—REV. GEO. J. MINGINS will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary, are cordially invited and will be made welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 5th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of New-Jersey, will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE COMING DESTRUCTION.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Kingdom of God to Destroy all Earthly Kingdoms.*—Dan. ii., 44.

FROM THE CITY TO THE COUNTRY.—Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church, will preach in Calvary Church, 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, in behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

EASTERN BRANCH Y. M. C. A., NO. 473 Grand-st.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Col. WM. L. STONE. Subject—*The Early Newspaper Press of America.* Young men are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Communion, SUNDAY, Feb. 5. MORNING prayer 9 o'clock. Communion service, with sermon, 10½. EVENING service, with sermon, 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Ebal and Gerizim.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the thirteenth lecture in the course to young people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING ON THE COMING OF the Lord at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Revival meetings EVERY EVENING.

MR. JOHN G. SAXE WILL DELIVER his humorous descriptive poem, entitled "Love," at Chelsea Church, 22d-st., near 9th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission 50 cents.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. Elder, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

REV. DR. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in West 54th-st., near 8th-av. Seats free.

REV. S. S. ORRIS WILL PREACH IN the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., on SABBATH next, Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SCRIPTURAL TYPES OF MODERN CHARACTER. A series of SUNDAY MORNING DISCOURSES, By REV. CHAS. F. LEE. Feb. 5, "ST. JOHN THE HERALD," At the FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts. Services at 10½ A. M. ALL SEATS FREE.

UNIVERSALISM. A DISCOURSE BY REV. J. M. PULLMAN, At the SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING. MORNING SERVICE at 10½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the second lecture in the course on "Heroes of the Church," by the Pastor. Subject—*Polycarp.* Strangers are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE DEHOND and CONSTANT CLAUDE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by Maurice Dehond and Constant Claude, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1871.
ja21-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILES W. DART, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Giles W. Dart, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1871.
ja28-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. ROYCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Royce, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871.
f4-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John R. Vernam, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGISMUND WARSHING, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Warshing and Sigismund Warshing, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871.
f4-law3wSa* CHAS. H. HYDE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS KATZ, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of January, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias Katz, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. LEVI SAMUELS, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
f4-law3wS* 44th-st. and 1st-av., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MAYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John Sedgwick, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Mayer, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said District; and who was, to wit, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja28-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1870.
MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.
au13-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
n12-law6mSa* H. OOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.
WILLIAM MARX,
n19-law6mSa* JONAS SONNEBORN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.
ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Executors.
n26-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.
d10-law6mS* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870.
ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-law6mSa*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
84 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes.
32 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
325 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
85 cases fresh Palermo Lemons.
189 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
All landing ex steamers from Liverpool.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Trojan	Wed., Mar. 1
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Dorian	Wed., Feb. 22
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 15
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Dacian	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170; Steerage, $60, according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 4. RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 4, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).......Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE........Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau). Feb. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)...Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)...Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 24 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight.

The well-known first-class steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY was held this day at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, and the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

A. A. LOW,	WM. T. GARNER,
F. SCHUCHARDT,	THOS. DICKSON,
S. D. BABCOCK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	H. A. HURLBUT,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	GEO. G. HAVEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	DAVID LAMB,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	WM. F. DRAKE,
HENRY A. SMYTHE.	

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, HENRY A. SMYTHE was unanimously elected President.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1871.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

OFFICE NO. 43 WALL-ST., Jan. 1, 1871.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$3,351,424 86
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums	$675,411 09	
Amount of interest received from all sources	222,170 30	
Profit on investments	5,026 37—	$902,607 76
Total		$4,254,032 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$205,868 34	
Purchased policies	79,363 95	
Life annuities, endowments and reinsurance	1,309 39	
Dividends to policy-holders	110,822 93	
Interest paid stockholders on $200,000 guarantee capital	14,000 00	
Commissions	77,795 71	
Advertising and physicians' fees	10,439 43	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, agency expenses, printing, revenue stamps, postage, &c.	77,699 67—	567,709 42
Cash assets, per enumeration below		$3,686,323 20
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank and Trust Company	$74,718 57	
United States stocks, at market value	381,875 00	
New-York City, County and Brooklyn stocks, at market value	657,686 67	
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate, valued at full double the loans	1,712,350 00	
Loans on existing policies, with interest accrued	684,686 67	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	108,390 16	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	29,553 69	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871	11,242 69	
Temporary loans, secured by collaterals	23,094 22	
Balance due from agents	3,075 04	
Furniture and office fixtures, including agencies	1,720 49	
Cash assets Jan. 1, 1871		$3,686,323 20
Applicable as follows:		
Guaranteed capital stock	$200,000 00	
Amount of losses reported and unpaid	24,710 00	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $18,456,392, participating insurance at 4 per cent Actuaries' net premium	2,390,753 00	
Present value of outstanding dividends to policy-holders	375,304 71	
Reserved as cost of collecting premiums deferred and in course of collecting, also commissions unpaid	14,833 398—	3,011,601 10
Divisible surplus		$674,722 10

JOHN E. DE WITT.

From the undivided surplus of $674,722 10 a dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium, after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES SUYDAM, late merchant.
JAMES MARSH, late merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT, late merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late President Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS, Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL, Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, L. I.
HANSON K. CORNING, Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN, Merchant, Water-st.
JAMES GALLATIN, late President Gallatin National Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE, Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON, Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, late merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, No. 26 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, No. 48 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. OGDEN HEGEMAN, Counselor, No. 55 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenberg & Peckham,) No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President, No. 48 Wall-st.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, Secretary, pro tem.
WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Cashier.
A. H. BUCK, Medical Examiner.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO., FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and after Feb. 8. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO **Midland Railroad Co.,**

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

COMPLETION

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF U. S. TAX,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

ON A FINISHED ROAD,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)

CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK

Is now open for business at NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 389 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av. WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by

CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can have two unfurnished or furnished rooms, with modern improvements; on the European plan; with attendance; references desired; location between Lexington and 4th avs. Address A, care of Mr. Otto, druggist, No. 1,010 3d-av., corner of 60th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT, WITH board; southerly exposure; all modern conveniences; one room on fourth floor. Inquire on premises, No. 111 East 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 53 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 7 West 25th-st.; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, panries, bath, &c., on same floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 238 East 49th-st.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

NO 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board, for two persons, at $18 per week.

BOARDING—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms on second floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—A HALL bedroom to let, with board, to a lady, where she can have the comforts of a home; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH her two daughters, wishes permanent board on moderate terms; prefers to locate above 20th-st.; references exchanged. Address J. H. WILLIAMS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, giving terms and particulars.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871.

CASH CAPITAL..............$200,000
SURPLUS.....................$172,000

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, NO. 38 BROADWAY.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Rynd Farm Oil Company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of February next.

ROBERT SUTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES..............Lessee and Manager

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. G. L. FOX In the ever-popular pantomime, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Production of the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, Presented with entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.

G. L. RICHELIEU..............................FOX

Seats can now be secured for these two GREAT EVENTS OF THE SEASON, The last performances of WEE WILLIE WINKIE, And first performances of RICHELIEU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE. Miss LUCY RUSHTON, In her great sensational drama RED HANDS.

Pronounced by the public and entire Press as a MARVELOUS MELODRAMA, FULL OF STRONG SITUATIONS.

TODAY AT 2 P. M. EVENING AT 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS MARIE KREBS' FOURTH PIANO-FORTE RECITAL, AND LAST OF THE SERIES, TAKES PLACE SATURDAY, FEB. 4, AT 2 P. M., When she will be kindly assisted by MISS CLOTILDE SAAR, Soprano, (her first appearance in public.) MR. S. B. MILLS, The Eminent Pianist, AND Mr. L. DACHAUER, Conductor.

SINGLE ADMISSION, $1 50.

To be had at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PROGRAMME:

Symphony, No. 5, D Major..........................Mozart
Recitatto and Romanze, (first time).........Bergmann
Solo for bass clarionet......................Mr. E. Boehm
Overture, "Sacuntala"..........................Goldmark
Serenade, quartet, for four violoncellos.......Lachner
Messrs. F. Bergner, C. Bergmann, A. Liesegang, A. Hoch.
Overture, Scherzo and finale..................Schumann

D. SCHAAD, Sec. GEO. T. STRONG, President.

POPULAR CONCERTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.. Admission, 25 cents.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Miss JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. REMMERTS, Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, ANTONIO L. MORA.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1871. Mlle. HALLIER DOSSI, assisted by the distinguished artists Miss MARIE KREBS, Koenig, Sachs, Kammervirtuosin; Miss RIDGWAY, Soprano; Sig. LEONI, tenor; Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone; Sig. Bina, Director. Tickets, $2. For sale at Schirmer's and Ditson's music-stores.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, AT 9 P. M. Cards can be had from members of the school, and of Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archaeology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 12—19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraints.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER, TWO HOURS each day, for two children respectively of 6 and 8 years of age. Apply on Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 21 East 48th-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO BUY OUT—AN ESTABlished country store, doing a fair amount of cash business, within an hour or so of New-York. Address, with particulars, RAPELYEA, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GRAND OR ALLEN STS., A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES, in case. The finder will be rewarded on returning them to EHRLICH, No. 6 Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY,) and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS of LAURA KEENE in Boucicault's Play, HUNTED DOWN, or the TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH, the most pathetic and beautiful play of the day. Houses crowded with beauty and fashion. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

W. M. HOLLAND..............Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST. MONDAY, Feb. 6, And every evening except Saturday, KING LEAR.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR. Miss EFFIE JOHNS. Box-office now open.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..................................Director

GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. LAST WEEK OF THE TROUPE OF REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT, THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC ART.

ITALIAN BALL.

Sixth annual Ball for the benefit of the Italian Evening School for the Adults, under the auspices of the Italian Society, Unione e Fratellanza, to be held at Irving Hall, MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1871. Tickets at $3, admitting gentlemen and ladies, may be had at the following places:

F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.
BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, No. 33 Union-square.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON, 4th-av. and 23d-st.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 820 Broadway.
W. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
G. SHERMAN, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

No. 62—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the eminent organist of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will play, and Messrs. MOXON, ROCKWOOD, BAIRD and CAMP will sing several glees at the above concert today. Admission, 15 cents; ten tickets, $1.

BRADY'S RINK, JERSEY CITY.

(Near the Ferry.) THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 4, GRAND CARNIVAL OF THE JERSEY CITY SKATING CLUB. Admission, 50 and 25 cents. Band of music.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—Mary Stuart. Seebach, Mary Stuart. Veneta, Queen Elizabeth. MONDAY—Emilia Gallotti. Seebach as Emilia Gallotti.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.

GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at noon, continuing through the evening and the day following. The Winter Exhibition will be on THURSDAY, the 9th, at the Agricultural Rooms, as usual.

J. L. HANSON, Secretary.

ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1871.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

FINE ARTS.

ARTIST FUND SALE.

Free exhibition at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

Fine oil-paintings, contributed to the benefit fund, by Messrs.

Avery,	Durand,	Swift,
Barrow, J. D.	Fitch, J. L.	Loop, H. A.
Benson, E.	Fuechsel, H.	Morgan, Wm.
Beard, W. H.	Gifford, S. R.	Muller, C.
Blauvelt, C. F.	Guy, S. J.	Martin, Homer
Boughton, G. H.	Greatorex, Eliza	Parsons, C.
Brown, J. G.	Griswold, C. C.	Pope, John
Bristol, J. B.	Hennessey, W. J.	Richards, T. A.
Carlin, J.	Hicks, Thomas	Ryder, Platt P.
Carter, D. M.	Hubbard, R. W.	Rossiter, T. P.
Casilier, J. W.	Huntington, D.	Sonntag, W. L.
Colver, Vincent	Johnson, David	Tait, A. F.
Cranch, C. P.	Johnston, East'an	Warren, A. W.
Cropsey, J. F.	Jones, A.	Weir, J. F.
De Haas, M. F. H.	Kensett, J. F.	Whittredge, W.
Darley, F. O. C.	Lang, Louis	Williamson, John
Eaton, J. O.	Lambdin, G. C.	Wyant, A. H.
Falconer, J. M.	Lawrie, Alex.	Yewell, G. H.

Will be sold at auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, on MONDAY NIGHT next, Feb. 6, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY—NOT SATURDAY. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a competent, economical and reliable servant, a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, respectful and trustworthy; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, neat and tidy Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; her last employer can be seen. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by an English Protestant; well experienced; good recommendations; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as good cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; unexceptionable references. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can bake all kinds of biscuits and all kinds of breakfast cakes; willing to assist in the coarse washing. Call at No. 112 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOSTLER, plain gardener and as useful man about a stable, farm, or gentleman's place, by a young man; is a good groom and driver; industrious; wages very moderate. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address P. L. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; sober and industrious; understands his business thoroughly; good driver and groom; best City references. Call at No. 50 East 26th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as groom, or groom and coachman; the best City references. Call or address J. D., at his present employer's, 516 5th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal farmer as superintendent of a gentleman's place, or would work a farm on shares. Address J. S., Croton Landing, Hudson River Railroad.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single man; best City reference. Call on M. R., at No. 399 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

TO RESTAURANTS, HOTELS OR PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A German man, who is a good meat cook, desires a situation; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 10 9th-st., near Stuyvesant-st., first floor; would go into the country.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in a tea or wholesale grocery house, by one familiar with the business; best of City references given. Address SHIPPING, Box 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED life insurance company, two gentlemen of ability and influence, to take the positions of Vice-President and Secretary, which will be vacant in a few weeks; all communications will be treated confidentially. Address OFFICER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks English, to do upstairs work, and must be a good washer and ironer. Apply with City reference, at No. 113 West 45th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY. A SPLENDID PROGRAMME of OLD AND NEW PLAYS.

THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 4, AT 1½ P. M., LAST MATINEE OF ROBERTSON'S OURS.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT, (first time in five years,) Colman and Garrick's comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby..................Mr. John Gilbert
Brush.........................Mr. Owen Marlowe
Sir John Melville..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Canton.......................Mr. J. C. Williamson
Lovewell....................Mr. Chas. Rockwell
Mr. Sterling...................Mr. M. Lanagan
Miss Sterling.................Mrs. Thos. Barry
Mrs. Heidelberg.............Mrs. John Sefton
Fanny.........................Miss Helen Tracy
Betty..............................Miss Fowler
Chamber-maid.....................Miss Rowe
Mrs. Trusty....................Miss Blaisdell

MONDAY, (first time in two years,) Lord Lytton's play.

MONEY.

TUESDAY—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—OURS.
THURSDAY—MONEY.
FRIDAY—MONEY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11, last matinee of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.

SATURDAY NIGHT, (second time this season,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

In preparation, Robertson's new comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.

THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ P. M., LAST MATINEE of Robertson's military drama, OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FIFTY TIMES OF SARATOGA.

EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE SATURDAY, AT 1½.

*** All novelties postponed for the present; and seats for this brilliant local comedy secured twelve days ahead.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.

MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.

THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.

NEW FEATURES, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, and AN ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET.

Appearance of the RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
Appearance of the SEGRIST FAMILY.
Seventh week of the MAJILTONS.
Seventh week of the SKATERS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 133 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 48 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brastigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 32d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Subject for MONDAY, Feb. 11, *Cardinal de Richelieu*. Tickets for the remaining fifteen lectures, $10.

DR. O'LEARY.

LARGE HALL, COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6.

On the Stomach and Liver, Digestion and Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, Pains about the Heart and in the Shoulder, Stiff-neck, Sallowness, Biliousness, Sick-headache, How to cure and prevent all these and secure a good Complexion, Appetite, Digestion, &c., &c. Extensively illustrated.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, Corner of Houston and Greene sts. NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
800 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
500 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Mascaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS. Chief C. S. Department of East.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

FEB. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF WOODWARD & PEARSE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued at the same place, No. 15 West 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.

A. F. PEARSE. SAMUEL DERICKSON.

HENRY R. CONKLIN IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date. The firm name will remain the same.

CONKLINS & BAYLES, No. 18 4th-av.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOS. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS ADmitted a partner in our firm from this date. WETMORE & CO.

ALBANY.

The Syracuse Salt Monopoly—The Avenue C Job Signed by the Governor—Repeal of the Broadway Widening Job—More Sinecure Berths for Tammany Politicians—Refunding Money to Drafted Soldiers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

Mr. GENET introduced a resolution in the Senate, this morning, directing the Standing Committee on Salt to inquire into the manufacture of salt at Syracuse, and report why it is that the people of this State are compelled to pay more for that necessary article than people residing outside the State. It is a well-known fact that salt manufactured from the Syracuse springs is sold at a lower price in Chicago than it is in Syracuse, or any other town in this State. Last Winter a similar resolution passed the Assembly, coupled with a clause requiring the Salt Committee to investigate and report whether the State could not derive a larger revenue from the Salt Springs than it now gets. In pursuance of the resolution, the Salt Committee, headed by Mr. MOSELEY, of Kings, as Chairman, made a trip to Syracuse, where they were hospitably received by the salt monopolists of that thriving city, driven about town, dined and wined, &c., and came back with a report highly eulogistic of their entertainers, the salt manufacturers, who were represented as public benefactors. As for getting more revenue to the State the Committee were of opinion that such a thing was impossible, and any attempt to legislate for this object would ruin the salt interest, increase the price of the article to consumers, and probably reduce the amount of revenue already obtained. "We are satisfied," said the Committee,

"that the co-operation of the manufacturers under the name of 'The Salt Company of Onondaga,' while it has undoubtedly been for their pecuniary advantage, largely—exceptionally so—for obvious reasons, during the late rebellion, has really, by its economies in the cost of fuel and barrels, the two expensive ingredients in salt-making, and other obvious ways, reduced the cost of manufacture to an extent largely beneficial to the consumer."

The report concludes as follows:

"To disabuse popular opinion as to the belief that these Springs are dependent on State bounty, we beg leave simply to reiterate what will be found to be a recommendation of a former report. That the original cost to the State for this whole reservation was the principal sum as the representative of the Indian annuity of less than $11,000, and that the State has already realized from land sales over $200,000, and from duties since they were reduced in 1846, over $630,000 in excess of all expenditures, all of which has gone into the Treasury as the general fund of the State. We therefore come to the conclusion that no further legislation is necessary."

Mr. KENNEDY, who represents the salt monopolists in the Senate, as Mr. ALVORD does in the Assembly, moved to lay GENET'S resolution on the table, and, pending this motion, the hour arrived for going into Executive Session.

AVENUE C RAILROAD BILL SIGNED.

The Governor, last evening, signed the bill extending the Avenue C Railroad. TWEED has thus triumphed over all obstacles in this job, including the scruples of the Governor, which induced him to withhold his consent to the bill last year and the year before. The Governor, however, compensated in his usual way, for his dereliction of duty in not vetoing the bill, by sending in a veto of a little insignificant bill relating to the appointment of deputy clerks of some backwoods county.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING.

The bill introduced in the Assembly to repeal the act for the widening of Broadway from Thirty-third to Fifty-ninth street, was ordered to a third reading, this morning, by a large majority. The Ring thieves, it appears, have got into a quarrel over this job, and have concluded to wipe it all out and commence anew. Public attention had become too much directed toward the swindle.

A SMALL PRIVATE JOB.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly, today, to authorize the Justices of all the District Courts of New-York City to employ an additional clerk, to be called the "Justice's clerk"—in other words, to provide each of those eminent jurists a private amanuensis, to be paid for out of the City Treasury. The whole object of the bill is to furnish eighteen new sinecure berths to Tammany politicians, at a salary of $3,500 each.

THE DRAFTED SOLDIERS' SCHEME.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, introduced a bill today authorizing the Supervisors of each county to refund the money paid by commuters, and to pay the like sum to drafted soldiers from such county, whenever the majority of the tax-payers thereof shall petition for such action.

EXEUNT.

Both Houses adjourn over to Monday night, and there is consequently a scattering of lobbyists and politicians homeward by the afternoon trains. Hon. JOHN CAREY, PETER B. SWEENY, Controller CONNOLLY and Gov. HOFFMAN go together in the train for New-York. S.

The Erie Direction—Mr. Goodrich to Appear Before the Railway Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Mr. GOODRICH, who introduced in the House the bill to repeal the Erie Directors' Classification law, has appeared before the Railroad Committee, and, by agreement, the 15th inst. has been fixed upon as the time for hearing all parties interested in the matter on either side, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 473 of the Delavan House.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LEWIS—Amending the charter of the International Bridge Company, by providing certain machinery.

By Mr. BRAND—Incorporating the National Eclectic Medical Association.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Incorporating the Orange County Trust Company.

By Mr. WOODIN—Enlarging the boundaries of the City of Newburgh.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the Traders' Storage and Deposit Company of New-York, with a capital of $50,000, and authorizing the Company to carry on all business usually transacted by warehouse men and lightermen.

By Mr. GENET—To authorize the construction of an elevated railway on either side of the City of New-York, from the Battery to Harlem River. Also, authorizing the Avenue C Railroad to extend their tracks through Twenty-third-street to Broadway; down Broadway, using the Broadway line of track, to Fourteenth-street, then across to North River.

THE UTICA AND CHENANGO RAILROAD.

Mr. GENET reported a bill amending the act authorizing towns to take stock in the Utica and Chenango Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act to secure a just division of estates of debtors who convey to assignees, for the benefit of creditors; changing the name of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary; to provide for electing a Supervisor at large in Kings County; incorporating the Synod of Western New-York; authorizing the town of Pelham to raise money for a dock; providing for burial at the cemetery on the corner of Delaware and North streets, Buffalo; incorporating the East Chester Savings Bank; authorizing the City of Lockport to raise money to pay its indebtedness; amending the charter of the Savings Bank of Utica; providing for the further supply of water in the City of New-York; amending the charter of the American Congregational Union of the City of New-York; appropriating moneys to pay for the publication of the annual canvass and the deficiency in public printing; to punish mortgagors of personal property who shall fraudulently sell, assign, exchange, secrete, or otherwise dispose of personal property mortgaged by them; providing for a further supply of water to the City of Brooklyn, and for the payment of the expenses of the same.

SALT.

Mr. GENET moved a resolution directing the Committee on Salt to investigate the subject of salt manufacture in this State, and report to the Senate why salt is sold to the inhabitants of other States at less price than to our own, and the propriety of revising the laws on the subject. Laid on the table.

STREET PAVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

After an Executive Session, Mr. GENET gave notice of a bill relative to the street pavements in New-York.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Barrett Bridge Company; amending the act incorporating the Tuxedo Park in the City of New-York, by allowing it to hold real estate to the amount of $250,000; renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society for forty years; to provide a further supply of water for Brooklyn, and to pay the expenses thereof; amending the charter of the New-Oriental Savings Bank of New-York; authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its bonds and issue others of smaller denomination; amending the act fixing the fees of County Treasurers; incorporating the Parent Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, of Troy; extending the operations of the act incorporating the New-York Institution for the Blind; authorizing the City of New-York to lease certain grounds in that City to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; authorizing the Troy Cemetery Association to enlarge their cemetery; suspling aliens, who have declared their intention to become citizens, to hold real estate; enabling the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company to extend their road, and facilitate its construction; appropriating money out of the State Treasury to construct a bridge over French Creek, Chautauqua; incorporating the American Home Missionary Society; making provision for the arrangement of the Oswego County Savings Bank; enabling manufacturing associations to amend their articles of association.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The Governor sent in a message conveying his annual report of pardons of convicts. He says he has considered during the year more than 1,000 applications for pardons, and has granted 65 pardons, 34 commutations and 1 reprieve.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Relative to witnesses in criminal cases; against the bill to exempt law libraries of practicing attorneys from levy and execution; also, against the bill amending the act abolishing imprisonment for debt; also, against providing stenographers for the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District; amending the charter of the New-York College of Pharmacy.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing Supervisors to levy a tax to refund money paid by drafted men.

By Mr. SEWELL—Regulating freight charges on milk on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads.

By Mr. HAVEN—Regulating the management of the New-York and Brooklyn ferries.

By Mr. KREKEL—Repealing the act providing for the widening of Broadway, New-York, from Fourteenth-street westward. [On motion of Mr. FREAR the bill was ordered passed.]

By Mr. FLANAGAN—To provide for the appointment of additional clerks in the District Courts in New-York.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Chartering the Union Market Company; requiring telegraph companies to keep more correct time records.

By Mr. FIELDS—Requiring Justices in the Marine and other Courts in New-York, where causes are tried without juries, to state their findings on facts of law.

By Mr. HUSTED—Amending the General Railroad law so as to allow companies to change their termini, and also their route through villages; also, amending the Railroad law, so that in cases of *certiorari* a Supreme Court Judge can remit them to a County Court.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

ANOTHER ERIE INJUNCTION.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company Restrained—Injunction Order Granted by Judge Sutherland.

Judge SUTHERLAND granted an injunction order, a copy of which was served yesterday on one of the officers of the defendant, restraining that Company from making a proposed change in their road from a six-foot or broad gauge to a gauge of four feet nine inches. The following is the complaint on which the order was granted:

COMPLAINT.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—*The Erie Railway Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Ohio and Mississippi Railway, Defendant.*

The plaintiff complains and alleges: That the plaintiff is a corporation created by the laws of the State of New-York, and authorized thereby to maintain and operate a railway extending from Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, through the States of New-Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania, to Dunkirk and Attica, and to connect at the latter place with a branch railroad to Buffalo, and at Salamanca with a railway known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, extending from Salamanca aforesaid to Dayton, in the State of Ohio, and the plaintiff owns and operates such railway accordingly. That the defendant is a corporation created by the laws of the State of Ohio and Illinois, and owning and operating a railway extending from Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to a point in the State of Illinois, on the Mississippi River, directly opposite the City of St. Louis, and the defendant has an office in the City of New-York where its transfer-books are kept and much of its business is transacted. That by the laws of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio the plaintiff has been authorized to lease, and has accordingly leased, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and also a railway extending from Dayton aforesaid to Cincinnati, known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, and connecting at Cincinnati with the railway of the defendant. That during the year 1863 and from then on up to the present time, the railways owned and leased by both the plaintiff and the defendant were and are railways of six-foot gauge, differing in this respect from the majority of railways in the United States, which are of a much narrower gauge; and locomotives and cars can be run without change from Jersey City to St. Louis over the railways owned or leased by the plaintiff and the defendant, and a very large amount of merchandise is now and has been continually during the period aforesaid carried over the said railways without change of cars between Jersey City and St. Louis to the great advantage of consignors and consignees of freight and of both parties hereto. That in the Fall of 1868 the Directors of the defendant had resolved to change the gauge of the defendant's railway from six feet to four feet nine inches, or thereabouts, and to change all its equipments accordingly, and to enter into an alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, a corporation owning a railroad with a gauge of four feet nine inches, or thereabouts, and thenceforward to provide no accommodation for the locomotives or cars of the plaintiff, and to afford no facility for their running over the defendant's railway, but, on the contrary, by the aforesaid change of gauge, wholly to preclude them from doing so. That such action on the part of the defendant will cause great and irreparable damage to the plaintiff, the amount of which cannot possibly be ascertained. Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment that the defendant, directors, officers, agents, and servants, be restrained by injunction from making any change in the gauge of any railway owned, operated or leased by the defendant, whereby the width of any such railway, or any part thereof, shall be reduced from six feet to any less width, and from doing any act whereby the locomotives and cars of the plaintiff shall be prevented from running freely over the entire length of the defendant's railway, or shall be deprived of any accommodation which they now have, or which they have had since the execution of the contract aforesaid, and from doing any act in violation of the said contract. FIELD & SHEARMAN,

Plaintiff's attorneys.

Egypt and the Nile—Lecture by William C. Prime.

At Association Hall, last evening, Mr. WM. C. PRIME lectured on "Egypt and the Nile" to a tolerably well-filled house. This was the first of a course. In opening he spoke of the grandeur of the ancient Egyptians, and compared them with those of the present century. We claim, he said, that ours is the age of progress and civilization. Is this so? What though we have our invention of the printing press? they had the honor of inventing letters. The lecturer then pictured the valley of the Nile, containing the tombs of the students, many millions of bodies lying within them. The history of Egypt began, he said, after the Flood, and continued until the Christian era. Here he mentioned the peculiar fancies for embalming and entombing the dead, and gave many descriptive instances of their habits culled from the discoveries made by him during his researches there, and attempted to prove these ancient people our prototypes by the various similarities in the habits and customs of both. They had their shopping classes and their pleasure reunions, like our balls and parties, differing from ours in this respect, that the ladies were placed in a place by themselves and the gentlemen in another, each sex enjoying itself as it saw fit. Young men at that time, said he, behaved as many do in these more modern days, I am sorry to say, and had to be carried home by their friends. Ladies, too, among the Egyptians, indulged very frequently in too free libations of wine, and suffered accordingly. In short, their luxuries and riches, if these be any indication of civilization, marked indisputably the civilization of the early Egyptians. Yet all have passed away, and naught but the ruins of the gigantic piles of architectural efforts remain to attest the existence of so great a people. After the lecture several very fine illuminated views of the Egyptian ruins were shown to the audience.

THE CAMDEN RIOTS.

Conclusion of the Trial—Judge Nixon's Charge.

The trial of the Camden riot case, in the United States District Court, at Trenton, has occupied that tribunal two weeks in the hearing of arguments and the receiving of testimony. Yesterday the case was given to the jury in a charge by Judge NIXON, which occupied one hour in the delivery. The case of FRANCIS SOUDERS, one of the accused, has been made the test case. The Court said the indictment was founded under the act of Congress approved in May of last year. It contained three counts for hindering various persons from exercising the right of suffrage, two of which persons appeared not to be legal voters. Neither the Court nor the jury should exercise any judgment as to whether the provisions of the act of Congress under which the indictment was found, was wise or unwise. The Court held there were three things for the Government to prove: First, that the election at which the offence charged was committed, was for a member of Congress, and that a person was hindered from voting thereat; second, that the person interfered with was a qualified voter of the State and precinct at the time of such election; and third, that the defendant unlawfully prevented such voter from exercising the right of suffrage by force, threats or otherwise.

Judge NIXON observed the law was not made for the protection of a class, and even if it were, that if after some colored men voted they again fell into line, with the intention of voting a second time, that constituted no excuse for an attack on them or any others. The Government insisted that SANDERS was among those who attacked the colored men, and assisted in driving three of them from the polls in the afternoon. The defense insists that the allegations of the Government are not proven, particularly insisting on no connection with the afternoon riot. The evidence, he said, was sometimes conflicting and sometimes doubtful, and the jury would have to carefully distinguish between positive and negative evidence. If one person sees a thing and ninety-nine fail to see it, the former's testimony must not be discredited unless the ninety-nine were so situated that they could not have failed to see it. The jury must consider the conduct of both parties on the occasion. The Judge particularly charged the jury to be careful not in any way to allow prejudice to interfere with their verdict. Was it not natural for the colored men, being there in numbers, to form a line, as the whites would doubtlessly have done? Had the whites any right to interfere? Witnesses agreed that the colored men were peaceable before the attack, but after that their conduct was violent in the extreme. Whether they were justified under the circumstances was a question for the jury to decide. The afternoon outrage was particularly bold and bare, and while many witnesses swore SOUDERS was there, only one positively said he was not, and that was that witness MARTIN, who appears to be one of the parties indicted for riot on this same occasion. In conclusion the Court said, if there was any doubt as to the guilt of defendant, the jury must give him the full benefit thereof. "Let no feeling on your part, that in such high-handed outrages somebody ought to suffer, indispose you to visit upon his head, if there is a reasonable doubt of his guilt, the transgression of others."

At 11½ A. M., Judge NIXON having concluded his charge, the jury retired. They had not returned at a late hour last evening.

"Compulsory Education"—Lecture by W. L. Ormsby, Jr.

Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., addressed the New-York Liberal Club, at the Plimpton Rooms, on Ninth-street, last evening. His subject was "Compulsory Education." He said that the Government had no right to adopt such a policy for the spread of education. It was not its proper sphere even to offer free education. His attention had been arrested by several brief newspaper paragraphs to the effect that a bill (the particulars of which he had been unable to get) was before the present State Legislature, establishing public officers, to be paid out of the public Treasury, to compel every child to be educated. This is calculated to do harm, and no good. Tradition, intelligence alone is not education. Police clubs cannot enforce it. Natural laws must induce parents to educate children from motives of pride and duty. Why not appoint Commissioners to see that children were properly fed? The heart must be educated. Criminals learned (like RULOFF, the Binghamton murderer,) are far more dangerous than the ignorant. A foolish bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines and prevent fools from being poisoned was also proposed. The quicker such fools are poisoned the better for themselves and society. Compulsory education is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. The real object of the bill was to create a new method of plundering the public Treasury.

Dr. DEWEY spoke of the Prussian system, of the present compulsory school laws (not fully enforced) in this and other States, and argued that the highest education in science and art should be accessible to all. Dr. NEWBERRY, Messrs. WHALLEY, FULLER and others subsequently engaged in the discussion.

Serious Fire in Thirty-Seventh-Street.

At a late hour last evening a destructive fire occurred in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, beginning in a three-story frame building, No. 663 West Thirty-seventh-street, occupied by OWEN CONNOR, hide-dresser, which was totally destroyed, and caused a loss of $1,000, which was covered by a policy for $1,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The building was owned by Mr. MORTIMER, and was valued at $1,000. The flames spread to No. 605 West Thirty-seventh-street, occupied by PHILIP ROSENCRANZ, wood-puller, whose loss is estimated at $2,000, which is covered by insurance in the Lafayette. The building was owned by Mr. BRADY, and was damaged to the amount of $500. The fire also involved the brick house No. 459 Eleventh-avenue, occupied by ISIDORE HORN, leather-dresser, and his loss is stated at $500, which is covered by a policy for $600 in the Adriatic. This building is also owned by Mr. BRADY, and was damaged $800, but the insurance is not known. The origin of the disaster has not been ascertained.

The New-York Yacht Club—Election of Officers.

The following is a full list of the officers elected by the New-York Yacht Club Thursday evening:

Commodore, JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr.; Vice-Commodore, William P. Douglas; Rear-Commodore, Franklin Osgood; Secretary, Chas. A. Mitchell; Treasurer, Shephard Homans; Measurer, Alfred W. Craven; Regatta Committee, Philip Schuyler, Stuart M. Taylor and Mahlon Sands; House Committee, M. L. Fowler, C. M. Taylor, Thos. E. Davis, Jr., Frederick White and Wm. B. Bend. We understand that the Club will permanently remove their quarters to the City as soon as they can find a sale for their Club-house at Clifton, Staten Island. Commodore STEBBINS declined to serve longer, on the ground of ill health and the exactions of business. So did R. S. HONE, Treasurer, on account of absence in Europe. The annual regatta is to take place June 1, over the usual course.

A Sham Advertisement—Swindling Applicants for Work.

E. ALBERTSON was arrested by Detective WALLING, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining letters from the Post-office by trick and device. It appeared that an advertisement was recently published announcing that employment could be procured at the West by inclosing ten cents to E. A. ANDREWS & Co., at Station A, who would furnish the applicants with the desired information. ALBERTSON was caught in the act of presenting an order at the Station for the letters addressed to E. A. ANDREWS & Co., of No. 135 Centre-street. He said that he had received the order from one Roberts. The latter was apprehended, and he confessed that the advertisement was a "sham." ALBERTSON was brought before Commissioner OSBORN, who discharged him, it being ascertained that his offense was not covered by the Federal statutes.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge BLATCHFORD decided, yesterday, to review the judgment in the case of EZRA M. STEVENS, a bankrupt, who permitted DRIGGS & Co. to recover judgment against him, and to levy on his property, while insolvent, in preference to other creditors. Judge BLATCHFORD held that the judgment was imperative as against the claims of other creditors, and that the property must be turned over to the assignee in the case for the benefit of all the creditors.

The French papers of this City are warning the French public against what they suspect to be a swindle—the diamond concert in aid of the victims of the war, which is announced to come off in Washington this month, when, it is represented, $800,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry is to be disposed of in premiums. The French Consul-General of this City, whose name has been used in connection with this alleged philanthropic enterprise, has denied that he authorized the use of the same.

While LAWRENCE COOGAN, of No. 242 West Fifteenth-street, and JAMES MANGIN, of No. 309 East Thirty-second-street, were walking down Second-avenue, on Thursday night, they were met by an excited inebriate, who knocked both of them down. He then drew a knife and attacked COOGAN. Very fortunately, Officer HUME, of the Twenty-second Precinct, came along, and, with the assistance of MANGAN, rescued COOGAN, and secured his murderous assailant. The drunken man was taken to the Station-house, where, after he got sober, he gave his name as WM. BERRY. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

The third annual ball of the American Protestant Benevolent Coachmen's Association took place last night at Apollo Hall, and passed off pleasantly. The hall was pretty well filled, the ladies were well and handsomely dressed, and the Committee most attentive in catering for the amusement of the guests, so that all present enjoyed the evening very much. The President of the Association is Mr. JOHN WILSON; Mr. SAMUEL KELLY acted as Floor Manager, and Mr. GEORGE BLENKHORN as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the Grand Jury which had been sworn in at the commencement of the last Term, handed in their last indictment. The foreman having stated in response to the inquiry of the Court that there was no further business before them, Judge CARDOZO paid them a high compliment, saying they had been the most laborious and efficient Grand Jury, and had transacted the largest amount of business of any Grand Jury in this Court. He discharged them from further attendance, with the thanks of the Court.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated thirty-five complaints against patrolmen, many of which were for neglect of duty in failing to report householders who have not removed the snow and ice from their sidewalks. There were several charges for sitting down or talking while on post and being off post, in disposing of which Judge BOSWORTH warned the officers that the new rule would be enforced, and a third conviction be certainly followed by dismissal.

A public meeting to advance the cause of temperance will be held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, on Monday evening next, in the church corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., and other distinguished speakers. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to attend.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, MICHAEL DONNELLY, alias Big Mike, was held for trial on the charge of attempting to shoot and subsequently stabbing CHARLES HAUPTMAN, of No. 76 Forsyth-street, on Friday evening. At Jefferson Market, Judge COX committed PATRICK WALL for assaulting PATRICK LONG, of No. 447 West Forty-first-street, with an iron rung, and biting his finger off.

The examination of BERNARD ROURKE, a whisky distiller, of No. 35 Forsyth-street, charged with not cancelling revenue stamps on whisky barrels, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. The testimony showed that one of the barrels was found in Brooklyn with the stamp uncanceled. The case was adjourned until next week.

Deputy Marshal KEHOE will take Col. CLARK from Ludlow-street Jail to the Albany Penitentiary today, to serve out the term of ten years for which he was sentenced for counterfeiting Government money. "BILL" GURNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, will also be removed to the Kings County Penitentiary by Deputy Marshal ROBINSON.

The drawing of prizes in the Soldiers' Orphans' Grand Prize Distribution will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the store of J. MCB. DAVIDSON, No. 881 Broadway.

Yesterday Commissioner DAVENPORT held CHARLES EGGERDING, a cigar dealer, of No. 89 Bowery, on a charge of re-filling unstamped cigar boxes, and falsely branding cigar boxes.

BROOKLYN.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, Esq., editor-in-chief of the New-York *Independent*, and Rev. W. HOWELL TAYLOR will address the children's monthly meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, Greenpoint, on Sunday evening, Feb. 5. There will be singing by the children.

M. VAN HOVENBURG, a lawyer, doing business in New-York, was charged by JOSEPHINE A. DICKINSON, before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, with having obtained $60 from her on false pretenses. She, it appears, went to the defendant, about three months ago and employed him to get a decree of divorce for her against her husband. He, three weeks later, brought her a decree purporting to having been granted by the Supreme Court, and obtained the money in question for it. Subsequently it was discovered that the decree was spurious. VAN HOVENBURG put in a general denial, and says he can explain the entire matter. The case will be tried on Monday.

The lecture by E. C. BOLLES, Ph. D., at the Chapel of Our Father, Clermont-avenue, next Monday evening, on "The Microscope and What it Shows Us," will be delivered for a charitable purpose. The lecture is intended to present the most attractive portions of microscopic discovery, in a popular, yet accurate form. A calcium-light lantern will be used for the illustrations, bringing every diagram, sketch or photograph into distinct view on the entire audience. A large series of foreign photo-micrographs will be exhibited, besides numerous drawings and diagrams from the lecturer's private collection.

At a late hour on Thursday night, MARTIN KELLY, residing at No. 369 Atlantic-street, entered the liquor saloon of CHAS. WENZEL, on Atlantic-avenue, and got into a quarrel with the proprietor, the upshot of which was that WENZEL seized a club and beat KELLY about the head until he was senseless. The injured man was subsequently conveyed to the City Hospital and his assailant was yesterday morning committed by Justice DELMAR to await the result of KELLY'S injuries.

After a thorough examination of the room in Raymond-street Jail in which IRVING, the burglar, was confined, and from which he escaped, the Police authorities, in common with the District-Attorney, have declared it to be their opinion that he was let out by some of the persons employed in the prison. The hole which was found out in the wall, and through which it was first supposed he made his exit, is accertained to have been cut from the adjoining room, and is proved to be too small to permit any man to pass through.

The following persons were charged before Justice WALSH yesterday morning with retailing ardent spirits without a license: H. Carey, H. McCullough, Patrick Lyons, Henry Schulter, Wm. Henick, Charles Kelly, Wm. H. Edwars, Chris. Fagan, H. Waldorf, Alonson Ackerby, A. M. Richers, John F. McCully, Richard Conckiin, Knife & German and H. Rezzenberger. The case have been adjourned until next Tuesday to let those who will get out their licenses.

FRANCIS BROCK, residing at No. 410 Sixth-avenue, got drunk on Thursday night, and having gone home, got into the bed where his child, a boy two months old, was lying. On awaking in the morning he found the child lying dead at his side. The supposition is that the drunken father had unconsciously lain upon the little one, and thus brought on his death. Coroner JONES will hold an inquest.

RICHARD GIBBONS, who was arrested in July last for knocking down and robbing JAMES SHERRIDAN, but who succeeded in making his escape from the Court-house, was rearrested yesterday in a saloon in the Bowery, New-York, by Capt. MCCONNELL, and taken before Justice WALSH, who committed him to Raymond-street Jail.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, the seaman who was wounded by JOSEPH CLEARY, in the mêlée that took place on board the ship *Black Prince*, last Wednesday night, died of his injuries yesterday, in the City Hospital. CLEARY is under arrest. Coroner WHITEHILL will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased today.

LONG ISLAND.

The past week two more Queens County road schemes have been started in the Legislature. One is to revive the old Grand-street extension, which is to build through the town of Newtown to Flushing bridge a magnificent boulevard, and the other is an entirely new creation. Both will cost together over 500,000 000, and nearly cover the over-burdened town with road bonds. Originally the tax of the last scheme was to be divided equally between Queens and King, but Representative PRINCE had that amended, and the Queens County part of the cost falls on Newtown and Jamaica.

The Bay Ridge and Hempstead Railroad Company have made another change in their route, and now propose to take a more northerly route, going through the village of Jamaica, and giving Valley Stream the go-by. By this route the five miles of finished line is ignored, and it will naturally fall into the hands of the powerful rival of this line, the South-side Railroad. The changing of the route is a direct bid for STEWART'S patronage, and the travel of the residents of the Garden City. The Engineer reached Hempstead on Monday.

All the past week large quantities of brick have been arriving at the location of STEWART'S Hempstead Plains Hotel, being stacked ready for use in the early Spring. Rapid movements on the Plains have convinced the most skeptical that business is meant.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. A. MINARD, of Morristown, took place yesteday, from the Methodist Church, at this place. Mr. MINARD was a prominent man, and well known in the community for his benevolent and charitable disposition, his principal work in this respect being the building of a fine brick house in Morristown, as a female orphans' home, at a cost, including the grounds, of $60,000. He erected a similar institution in Lockport, Penn., his native State. He contributed freely to the churches of Morristown, and recently transferred the Home to the Bishops of the Methodist Church, to be used by them as an asylum for orphan girls, more particularly those of ministers of the Church. A bill legalizing the transfer is now before the Legislature.

Last night the attention of Officers MCKEON and MCHORNEY was directed to the suspicious movements of a man in Grand-street, Jersey City, who seemed to walk slyly along, carrying a large bundle. The man gave his name as DUNCAN MCCOLM, of Scotland. He refused to give any information concerning his possession of the articles, further than that he was employed to take the bundle from on board a ship on the New-York side of the river to a certain house in Jersey City. It is the opinion of the officers that the goods are contraband. The value of the articles captured is about $2,000. They are safely stowed away in the Station-house.

Yesterday morning a bridal party entered a palace car at New-Jersey Railroad depot, in Jersey City, and after being seated a short time, the bridegroom left the train for a few minutes only to find, on his return, that he had been left behind. In his desperation as being separated from his bride, he hurried to the Superintendent's office, and offered Mr. JACKSON $100 if he would enable him to overtake the train in which his better half was a passenger. Mr. JACKSON agreed to the proposal and ordered a special engine to follow. The anxious groom overtook his espouse at Rahway, after a run of thirty minutes.

Yesterday the Coroner of Elizabeth gave permit for the burial of an old colored woman, who died suddenly in that city at the age of 114 years. She distinctly remembered the battles of Long Island and Trenton. Her name was HANNAH CUDJOE. She arrived in Elizabeth about a year since, and took up her abode with her son-in-law. She did not complain till last Wednesday, and was left to die without receiving any medical attendance.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday, the case of Mr. PETER KERRIGAN, of Hoboken, who sued Recorder POPE, of that city, for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment, was brought to a close, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff assessing damages at $300. Recorder POPE immediately instituted an action against KERRIGAN for slander, but the case was postponed for the term.

A young man named ROBERT WATCHORN, of Hoboken, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of stabbing his father on the face with a table-fork, and of brutally assaulting him with kicks that it is alleged several of his ribs are broken. The trouble arose because the old man attempted to eat a supper, the price of which the son says he did not earn.

Yesterday morning, Coroner PARSONS, of Trenton, held an inquest on the body of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who was found frozen to death in the canal on the previous day. The evidence showed that he was somewhat intoxicated, and endeavoring to cross fell in the snow and became so benumbed that he was unable to rise and so died. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The long-talked-of carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club takes place to-night at Brady's (Jersey City) Rink. A good time is anticipated, as delegations are expected from the New-York, Brooklyn, and Empire Clubs. After the carnival, the Club gives a reception.

Of the $158,241 27 appropriated to educational purposes, in Jersey City, there remains a balance on hand of $33,362 22.

The Superintendent of the Jersey City Hospital yesterday afforded relief to 175 families.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Lieut.-Commander John A. Rowland is detached from the *Tuscarora* and ordered to command the *Dictator*. Lieut.-Commanders F. W. Dickens and B. H. McCulla; Lieutenants Hanford and Henry G. Mace, passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, Surgeon Michael Bracken, Chief Engineer J. W. Whitaker and First Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Neal are detached from the *Tuscarora* and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for Money and 91⅞@92 for the Account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 90; 10-40s, 89½. Stocks firmer; Erie Railroad Shares, 18½; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published today, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £250,558 Sterling since last week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d. The sales of the day have been 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named at New-Orleans, and also at sea from New-Orleans, at 7¾d. for Middling Orleans. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 37s. 6d. @38s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—TALLOW, 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6d. @1s. 6¼d. ₱ gallon. LINSEED-OIL, 29 5s. ₱ ton. TURPENTINE, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11¾ P. M.—Consols, 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account. American securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, 90¼; 1867, 89¾; Ten-forties, 89¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—COTTON dull. The official quotations are: Middling Upland, 7¾d. @8d.; Middling Orleans, 8d. @8¼c.; Cotton shipping at New-Orleans at 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Sales of the week were 66,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were for export and 5,000 for speculation. Stock, 578,000 bales, of which 255,000 bales are American. The imports for the week were 69,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales were American. The actual exports of the week were 13,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—PETROLEUM closed at 54f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Feb. 3—9¼ P. M.—Consols, 91⅞ for money and the account. American securities and stocks quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—1¼ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS easier. WHEAT—California White, 12s. 1d.; total receipts of Wheat for last three days, 22,500 quarters. All American. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, new, 36s. 3d. CHEESE easier at 72s. 6d. BACON firmer at 58s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut; 57s. for Short Rib Middles. TALLOW, 42s. 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1¾ P. M.—TALLOW firmer. Sperm OIL, £81@£82; Whale, £36. Calcutta LINSEED, 59-9@60f. Common RESIN firmer at 6-8.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—In WHEAT nothing transpired. RYE quiet but firmly held. CORN lower and demand moderate; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western Mixed at 55c. BARLEY steady; moderate business doing; sales, 1 car No. 3 two-rowed State at 85c. OATS quiet but steady; a bag-lot State was placed at 54c. The supply of CATTLE exceeds that of last week by 2,000 head, and average quality much inferior. But little is done today. Market declined ¼c. @½c., prices ranging from 5½c. @7¼c. SHEEP and LAMBS—Market steady; supply moderate; demand fair; average quality not so good as last week; New-York Sheep, 6½c.; Michigan, 5c. @6¼c.; Illinois, 4¼c. @6c.; and Canada, 6¼c. @7½c. HOGS—Nothing doing in live Hogs; all arrivals have gone forward in first hands; Dressed are now jobbing at 8c. @8½c. for city and Southern dealers. Milch COWS—No transactions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—COTTON steady, and in moderate demand; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales at $1 33@$1 35. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales at 53c. @55